The Bombay Gazette.

—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 29, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21 to
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 22-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } doz. bottles.
"Glentromie" ... ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

ISH INDIA STEAM
ON COMPANY (LIMITED)
atch Steamers as follows :—

GULF AND PERSIAN GULF.

," 1,554 tons, on WEDNES-
July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee,
Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein,
Busreh, in the foregoing or any order,

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11
a m. on 4th August, after arrival of Outward Eng-
ail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers
val at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

"UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, on or about
ESDAY, 1st August, at noon, calling at such
ay be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained
ion to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on o
about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or abou
SATURDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on o
about MONDAY, 29th July.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or
about SATURDAY, 3rd August.

FOR MAURITIUS *VIA* ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on or
about WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th July, 1889. Agents.

MACIVER LINE.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA,"
Captain McCONOCHIE, of the above Line WILL SAIL in the middle of August, for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL. Good accommo ation for first-class passengers and ample allowance of luggage.
For passage apply to
Messrs KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Agents MacIver Line,
Or to all other Passenger Agents.
31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. EASTON'S

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.
Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
OR
BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.
Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for
TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA,
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.
Small-size Tins.....Rs.	0 10
Double-size Tins..... „	1 0

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IODIZED.
SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4, Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRIVING
WATERPROOF APRONS.
Fitted with Ring & Strap.
From Rs. 10.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PREPARATION OF
BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)..	F. Egger.....	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs.	800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE.....A. Trobitz.....		3,500	550	10th Aug.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE.....C. Perini.....		3,800	550	14th August

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of 31st July.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
.....W. Russell.....		3,380	14th August.
ENIA .....Geo Read		3,095	7th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above.
Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every ort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are upper deck.
further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd July 1889. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

The Company have in their service a very large staff of English Chemists of extensive and varied experience, qualified in London by Examination.

All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, &c., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to Her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

Of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological, and Surveying Instruments.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR,
MANUFACTURES OF ÆRATED WATERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

HOSPITALS
FURNISHED WITH ALL NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS.
APPARATUS FOR PROF. LISTER'S ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.
GALVANIC APPARATUS FOR THE CONSTANT CURRENT.

DISPENSARIES
FURNISHED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE.
SETS OF LABELLED BOTTLES OF ANY SIZE AND NUMBER.
DISPENSING APPARATUS OF ALL KINDS.

LABORATORY FURNISHINGS
AND APPARATUS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPECTACLES, MICROSCOPES, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN-GUAGES, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC SETS AND APPARATUS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE MEDICAL COMFORT DEPARTMENT COMPRISES
THE CHOICEST WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
COCOA, CHOCOLATE, NURSERY BISCUITS,
EXTRACT OF
CHICKEN, MUTTON, AND BEEF.
CHICKEN WINE, ELIXIRS OF ALL KINDS.

SEND FOR OUR WHOLESALE AND GENERAL PRICE LISTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE

HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8 0	to 16 8
Travelling Suits	30 0	to 35 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0	to 55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0	to 55 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars	„	4 8
Best Oxford do.	„	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8	to 8 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.	15 8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	„	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	„	6 8
Warm Gloves	„	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 8	to 3 0
Travelling Caps	from	3 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz.	6 8
Best Linen Cuffs	„	10 0
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0
Overland Chairs		4 0

	Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round	from 2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
China Grass Slippers	1 0
Morocco Slippers	3 8
Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Woven Cholera Belts	2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet 1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	3 0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle 2 8
Travelling Pillows	each 1 8
Resais or Quilts	from 5 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	„ 15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from 1 8
Sponges 1-8, Sponge Bags	1 8
Rug Straps	1 8
Leather Purses	2 0
Sovereign Boxes	2 0
Razors, ready for use	2 0
Shaving Brushes	2 0
Nail Brushes	1 0
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Hair Brushes	4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Nail Scissors	from 1 8
Penknives	„ 1 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	„ 15 0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	„ 9 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	6 8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each 10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters	4 8
Waterproof Coats	7 8
Air Pillows and Cushions	4 8

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE & Co.,

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHI
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and I
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Whol
One of the best Whiskies imported into this coun
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Ga
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER L

THOMSON AND TA
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, B

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.

CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage, Decorative, Durbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.

WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.

BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest, Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.

BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise or diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pave*, that is diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders, swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.

SILVER Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful.

ELECTRO-PLATE. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.

CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and the "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.

REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.
THE ILFORD DRY PLATES
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THESE PLATES, manufactured by the Britannia Works Company, are well-known and approved of, being PERFECTLY RELIABLE and of very moderate price.

Size ...	... ¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¼	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
Rs. ...	... 1	1-6	2-4	4-0	7-8	10-8	19-0

THE NEW RAPID SERIES, the quickest Plates in the market.

Size ...	... ¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¼	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
Rs. ...	... 1-4	2-4	2-12	5-0	9-0	13-0	23-0

THE SPECIAL ILFORD, Red Label.

Size	¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¼	8½ by 6½	10 by 8
Rs.	1-8	2-8	3-12	6-8	11-0

EASTMAN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE PAPER.

Qualities—A—Smooth surface, thin paper.
B—Smooth surface, heavy paper.
C—Rough surface, heavy paper.

These papers may be used for positive printing or copying drawings by contract, also for enlargements, plain or working up in crayon, ink, water colours or oils, according as the taste or judgment of the operator may suggest. Each kind of paper is the same price.

Sizes of Sheet.	Rs. a.	Sizes of Sheet.	Rs. a.
4¼ by 3¼	0 9	12 by 10	5 0
6½ by 4¼	1 4	15½ by 12¼	7 4
8½ by 6½	2 0	28 by 17	15 8
10 by 8	3 0		

POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } **PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,** { Orient

IRON FRAME PIANOFO
NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS. SOLI
BRILLIANT IN TONE. F
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
INSPECTION AND COMPA
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LI

SOUNDY &

BADHA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.
'HELD BY THE ENEMY."
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
"HELD BY THE ENEMY" applauded to the echo.
Only one opinion—THE BEST DRAMA ever placed on the Indian Stage.
Miss GRACIE PLAISTED SCORED ANOTHER GRAND TRIUMPH.
COME! SEE! and JUDGE for yourselves.
In consequence of THIS GREAT SUCCESS on SATURDAY NIGHT,
"HELD BY THE ENEMY"
Will be repeated
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse.
Military, &c., in Uniform Half Price to Pit Stalls and Pit only.
Doors open at 8-40 p.m. Overture at 9-15.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ASSOCIATION MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
ON THE 7TH AUGUST
AT THE GAIETY THEATRE
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE PROPOSED CONVALESCENT HOME
in connection with the
EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL;
Under the most distinguished patronage
of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

NEW SONGS!
NEW JOKES!!
NEW TOPICAL HITS!!!
MIRTH and MUSIC!!!!
FUN AND FROLIC GALORE!!!!
COME ONE, COME ALL.

Look-out for the Monster Programme in future Advertisements.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "ATRATO," arrived from ANTWERP, NEWPORT, and MARY PORT are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 27th July, 1889.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo and Scrap).	Horse Gymnasium.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.	PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Insulators.
Carpets.	Piano Stools.
CIGARS and CHEROOTS	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Playing Cards.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Sheeting.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Shikar Cloth.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Smokers' Requisites.
Counterpanes.	Snuffs.
Curtains (Door and Window).	Sponges, Bath and Toilette
D'Oyleys.	TABLE LINEN.
Eau de Stuttgart.	TOBACCOS.
ENAMELLED IRONWARE.	Toilette Table Covers.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Towels.
	Walking Sticks.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

10, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

A MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 10, or a Yearly Subscription of Rs. 110, will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to OWNERSHIP of Six English Weeklies and Four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order:—

DAILY POST.

On Monday.....One Six-pence Newspaper.
On Tuesday.....One do. do. (Illustrated).
On Wednesday...One Three-pence Newspaper.
On Thursday.....One do. do. (Illustrated).
On Friday.....One Two-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday.....One Penny Newspaper.

WEELY POST.

...t Saturday.....One Six-pence Periodical.
...d Saturday...One Shilling Periodical.
...urday...One Six-pence Periodical (Illustrated).
...day...One Half-crown Periodical.

...LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIO...
...EVIEWS FOR SELECTION.
...EWSPAPERS.
... Funny Folks.
...APERS.
...pinion.
...don Times.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE SECTION from Mau to Bunda of the Indian Midland Railway will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on and from the first of August 1889.

2. Time and Fare Notices and Books of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the classification of Goods will be published shortly.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 26th July 1889.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મધરાસ ઈઉનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કુપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June 1889 of Rs. 100 per whole share and Rs. 25 per quarter share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, the 1st August 1889, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 29th July to 5th August 1889, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 27th July 1889.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST arrived a fresh supply of best genuine MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each.

One handsome and stylish new English-built VICTORIA, made to order, by "Fulker," light for one or a pair of Arabs.

One elegantly built new circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft, lined with best real Morocco throughout and suitable for one or a pair of Arabs.

One second-hand CANOE LANDAU with patent hood and hand-brake, in very good order.

One C-Spring CANOE BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in thorough good order.

Circular and single-seated English-built second-hand BROUGHAMS, by different Makers, in good order.

A pair of handsome young grey Arab Horses, well-matched and go very well together.

Sets of fresh English Brass and Plated Single Harness.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-8 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LADIES' BELTS.—A choice variety of Latest Style in Plush and Leather, from annas 10 each, a price never known for the quality. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

SENIOR COMPOUNDERS WANTED.—Apply to TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

WANTED First Class OPERATOR and RETOUCHER. Liberal salary.—Apply HOTZ, Simla.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

A LADY is desirous of giving LESSONS in FRENCH and GERMAN, having a thorough knowledge of both these languages. Apply to X.Y., care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND. 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

AT TANNAH.—Comfortable furnished ROOMS with Board for Single Gentlemen with an old lady. 5 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. Good Table. Apply "TANNAH," care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 1 annas.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, Billiards.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

DAHLIA BULBS, CALADIUMS, loose Garden Seeds, Garden Tools. Illustrated lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., E-planade Cross Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

KINA FRANCAIS.—It has excellent ... flavour; it improves the appetite, stimulates the ... and strengthens the system. Price Rs. 2 per ... WRIGHT AND CO., Mint Road, Fort.

...RIVED.—The new Improved Patent ... Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with ... complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFANAUER

...IBLE are unequalled ... best materials obtain... "UDIO, Esplanade

...OMAN ... WEST ...

NOTICES.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 5th August next, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 22nd July 1889.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 5th August next, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889.
2nd—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive,

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents,
Bombay, 22nd July 1889.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 5th August next, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July 1889.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 5th August next, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July 1889.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Monday, the 5th August next, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1889,
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration,

And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd July 1889. Agents.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 5th August next, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1889.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Madras Arsenal up to 21st August 1889, and opened at 12, noon, on the 22nd August 1889, for supply of Stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March 1890.

The term "more" to include supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original Tender.

List of Stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas at the Office of the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank Receipt as earnest-money, which will be returned on execution of the contract Deed or rejection of the Tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates required for the articles delivered at Madras.

HENRY B. STANFORD, Lieut., R. A.,
For Ordnance Officer in charge.
Madras Arsenal 22nd July 1889.

DELHI AND ORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office at 6 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, instant, in order to submit to the shareholders two agreements, either of which the Directors are prepared to enter into on behalf of the Company for the management of its business.

One agreement is with Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, to be Secretaries and Treasurers for the period of one year.

The other agreement is with Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, to be Secretary and Treasurer for the same period.

The terms of each agreement have been circulated to the shareholders for their information.

The shareholders at the meeting will be asked whether they sanction either, and if so, which, agreement, subject to details being added at the Directors' discretion.—Dated this 18th day of July 1889.

By order of the Directors,
LANG, MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

(Including Mysore State Railway.)

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the Sanction of Government the line between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 1889.

The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Poona, and provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places.

Particulars of the Train Service are given below.

Bangalore to Poona.			Poona to Bangalore.		
Miles from Bangalore.	Stations.	Time.	Miles from Poona.	Stations.	Time.
		A. M.			P. M.
	...lore .....d	8 0	..	Poona .....d	8 35
	...nd day ..a	9 5			A. M.
		P. M	24½	Bel...aum, 2nd day..d	11 23
	...day...a	9 27			P. M.
		A. M.	321	Dharwar, 2nd day..d	5 10
		4 57	463½	Bellary .....d	9 0
		10 20			A. M.
		M.	389½	Gadag .....d	6 25
					P. M.
			398½	Hubli, 2nd day .....d	6 25
					P. M.
				...angalore, 3rd day..a	6 30

...and Poona.

3rd Class.
Rs. 8 2 9

...ined on application to ...ers at Poona, Hubli, ...of the undersigned.

CRAIK,
... Manager.
...899.

NOTICES.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 6th July a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 11 per Share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 29th July 18-9, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 6th July 1889.

RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 8th July 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. NISSIM SALAH EZRA has been AUTHORIZED to sign our firm from this date.

E D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 8th July 1889.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, SERGES, BROADCLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions.

Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, POONA.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Pictures, Paintings in China and Glass, and works of Art in Wood and Metals will be OPENED on the 15th September 1889.

All Exhibits should be despatched so as to reach the Secretary at latest by the 8th of September; any arriving after that date cannot be classified.

Prospectuses may be had on application to the Secretary.

W. J. CLIFFORD,
Assist. Secy., Poona.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mysore, 20th July 1889.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

1. THIRTY (30) elephants of different sizes and of both sexes, all young and in good condition, lately captured in a Kheddah in Mysore, will be sold by Public Auction at Nunjengode, 14 miles from Mysore, on September 1st, 1889. Anyone unable to attend may send instructions to purchase, addressed to the undersigned, and bids up to the authorized amount will be made; but Rs. 300—which will be returned if no elephant is purchased—must accompany each application, or no notice will be taken of it.

2. A list of elephants will be forwarded on application to the undersigned and also published in the Mysore Gazette.

3 Every facility will be afforded for removing the elephants by rail when desired.

4. Twenty-five per cent deposit to be paid at once into the nearest Taluk Treasury and the balance within fifteen days from the date of sale and before removal, failing which, the animals will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall not participate in any increase that may arise.

Purchasers to bear all expenses of up-keep from date of purchase.

G. P. SANDERSON,
Supdt. of Kheddahs (on special duty), Mysore.

MANDALAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN OF Rs. 4,00,000.

REQUIRED by the Mandalay Municipality a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 for Municipal purposes.

The loan will be raised on the security of the general fund of the Municipality, levied, received and held under the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation No. V. of 1887.

The loan is required for not less than 8 years, to be taken in cash, delivered free of all charges at Mandalay, in 8 instalments of Rs. 50,000 each, within two years of the completion of the agreement to lend, such instalments to be payable quarterly.

The loan will be repaid by instalments of not less than Rs. 50,000 each, payable annually, commencing at one year from the date of taking the last instalment from the lender, such instalments to cover principal and interest; but the interest accruing, pending completion of loan, to be paid annually.

The present ordinary yearly proceeds of the General Municipal Fund of Mandalay are Rs. 3,50,000, and the present ordinary yearly expenditure of the Municipality is Rs. 2,37,000. There are no existing prior charges on the General Municipal Fund.

Tenders will be received up to Monday, the 9th September 1889, and will be considered at the ordinary General Meeting of the Municipal Committee to be held on Tuesday, 10th September 1889. Covers should be subscribed "Tender for the loan of Rs. 4,00,000.

CRAWFORD B. COOKE, Major,
President, Mandalay Municipality.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR COUNTRY TEAK SLEEPERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive up to gunfire on MONDAY, the 12th August 1889, Tenders for the supply in whole or in part of 30,000 COUNTRY TEAK RAILWAY SLEEPERS required for the extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's Railway, from Bahadarpur to Bodeli on the 2ft. 6in. gauge. Delivery to be made at Bahadarpur.

Specifications can be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer of the Company, Bombay.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Teak Sleepers for His Highness the Gaekwar's Bodeli Extension," and should be addressed to the "Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, General Offices, Bombay."

A deposit of Rupees 1,500 as security for the contract must accompany each Tender, without which it will not be considered, Government Paper or other Securities being endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The Agent reserves to him all the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 5th July, 1889.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 W. WADDINGTON, octage, 1 anna

GWILYM E... C...

OF PURE VEGETA...

A RIDE TO KHIV...
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ... GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined wi... taken; and for physic, with which ... supplied when travelling in out-of... some Quinine and Cockle's Pills ... invaluable medicine and one which ... natives of Central Africa with the ... success. In fact, the marvellous ... upon the mind and body of an Ara... impervious to all native medicines, w... ed to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; ... mine, who passed through the same ... months afterwards, informed me that ... 'medicine man' had not died out, but th... lous cure was even then a theme of conv...tion in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
„ 2 „ 5 „	775
„ 3 „ 5 „ to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND	„ 1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS ...	„ 6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.

L. R. W. FORREST, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
G. GILBERT, Esq., (Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani).
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, Esq., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates.

LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE: 31, Elphinstone Circle.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ COOPER, MADON and Co., „
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
„

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

THE FALL OF MANDALAY,

BY

ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS & CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and four teen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
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[redacted]he two friends made their way
a bath. The tide ran high,
naware of the sad fate that
into deep water, and losing
tting in deeper water owing
and bank began to sink. Unhap-
sistance at hand, and the poor
that their end was approaching.
Help! we are going to the bottom."
hen did not return to the cottage,
for them, and at about quarter-
e bodies was found not far from
ered the sea. The other body was
out twenty minutes past three, and
deposited in the cottage, which
n spirits but a few hours before.
e place this morning. Great sym-
the two unfortunate young men
ff in the prime of life so suddenly

An inquest was held by the Coro-
at the Morgue respecting the
rjoon, aged 35 years. Deceased
and lived at DeLisle Road.
ay morning he sent his nephew
d remained at home. In fact he
r the last five or six days, during
no work. As soon as his cart
me, and returned at 11 a.m. drunk
ke care of himself. Deceased saw
ing loaded with bricks in front
house, and although he had nothing
to do with the carts he went the there on
pretence to help the loading when he began abus-
ing the men. A Purdesee named Juggesnath led
him home, seeing he was quite drunk. Deceased came
back again and commenced quarrelling, and the same
Purdessee took him home again. Deceased came a
third time, and picking up some stones threw them
at a cart-driver named Bhow Patloo. Bhow got down
from his cart, went up to the deceased, and struck him
a blow on the back with his driving stick, and two
blows with his fist, one on the face and one on his side.
Bhow then closed with the deceased and threw him
down on his face on the ground. The Purdessee Juggesnath raised him up and led him home, where he lay down. He was then only able to speak incoherently, but made signs for water, when the deceased's wife, named Rookmi, gave him some, but he could not swallow. He then became unconscious and died at 4 p.m. on the same day, Friday. The cart-driver Bhow Patloo was not struck by any of the stones which deceased threw at him, for he avoided them when he saw them coming. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner, and Dr. Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Choksey, who assisted Dr. Sidney Smith in making the post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased, were both of opinion that the cause of death was hæmorrhage consequent on the rupture of the spleen, and from the condition of the spleen of the deceased a slight blow with the fist, a fall, or a sudden twist of the body, would cause its rupture. The following verdict was thereupon recorded :—"That the death of Aba Arjoon was caused by hæmorrhage consequent on rupture of the spleen, the result of blows inflicted upon him with clenched fist by Bhow Patloo, under such circumstances that the act of Bhow Patloo was a rash and negligent act."

[redacted] audience was
including Major Proud-

T LICENCE.—Cannoo Dhur-
were on Saturday charged by
k Solomon before Mr. P. Ryan
ice Court with bringing pork
at the city on Friday last with-
the Municipal Commissioner. The
used on admitting the truth of the
convicted and fined one rupee each.

T GORUPDEO ROAD.—On Saturday last,
m Police Court, Gunput Shivram, Suddoo
and seven others were charged by Inspector
n before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming
a common gaming-house at Gorupdeo Road with
cards and money on Friday night last. All the
accused on admitting the truth of the complaint
were convicted. Gunput Shivram was fined Rs. 10
and the rest Rs. 5 each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 1st Battalion, Bombay Rifle Regiment, at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 p.m. :—

Quadrille	Topsy Turvy — Williams.
Mazurka	Lalla Rookh — Ettling.
Song	Cradle — Lange.
Valse	Tender and True — Bucalossi.
Potpourry	Der Carneval in Rom — Strauss.
Polka	Tout a la Joie — Fahrbach

POCKET-PICKING AT THE NULL BAZAR.—Nagur Mota, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, was on Saturday last charged by Inspector George at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing 2 annas and 6 pies from the pocket of Wittoo Suttoo, a labourer, while making purchases on Friday evening at the Null Bazar Fish Market. The accused was arrested while in the act of removing the money from complainant's pocket and handed over to the police. Nagur Mota was convicted, and on admitting his several previous convictions was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Cooculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Tookaram Suntoo, aged 17 years. Deceased was a day-labourer employed on board the steam-ship Goa, lying in the harbour. About midnight of the 17th instant accused while employed taking in stone ballast accidentally fell from the 'tween decks of the ship into the forehold and sustained serious injuries to his head and face, from which he died in the hospital at 9 p.m. on Friday. The verdict was that the death of Tookaram Suntoo was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of a ship.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Parel respecting the death of Bhicajee Soorba, aged 60 years. Deceased had been suffering from fever for the last twelve days. On Thursday last the fever increased and he became delirious. At 2 o'clock on Friday morning he was missed from his house and a search was made, but he could not be found. About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning his dead body was found floating in a tank at Parel some distance from his house. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that the death of Bhicajee Soorba was caused by his having drowned himself in a tank while under the delirium of fever.

HE COULD NOT AGREE WITH THE SHIP.—Captain John Forbes, of the s. s. Deramore, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper on Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court and charged James Gallagher with refusing to do duty and with assaulting the steward. Captain Forbes said that he had been before his worship on Tuesday last, when his worship told him to go on board. He did so, but left again the next day and never returned to work since. Gallagher said he wanted to leave the ship as he could not agree with her. Mr. Cooper said the captain seemed to have treated Gallagher very kindly, but he had taken advantage of his kindness, and he would, therefore, sentence him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE WITH POISON.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of Aloo Damajee, aged 60 years. Deceased was a carpenter, who had retired from work a year ago and was living with his family at Sewree. In consequence of a family quarrel, deceased behaved extravagantly for the last three or four days. On Saturday morning he took some green powder and became so ill that he was taken to the hospital, where he died on the same evening about 4 o'clock. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was poisoning by arsenite of copper. The verdict was that the death of Aloo Damajee was caused by arsenite of copper, which he voluntarily administered to himself while in an unsound state of mind.

A DISAFFECTED CREW.—J. Liston and five other seamen of the s. s. Marlborough appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper to answer to a charge of refusing to do duty preferred against them by Captain Kidder, commander of their ship. It appears that the ship met with very bad weather on her voyage to Bombay and was put under repairs on her arrival here, the crew being accommodated in the Sailors' Home. The ship was now ready to proceed to sea, but the accused, on being asked to turn to work, refused to do so. The men said that if the captain gave them enough money to buy some clothes, they would be willing to go on board. The Magistrate said that he could not interfere with the captain's arrangements in that respect. On learning that the captain was willing to discharge the men here, his worship sent for the shipping-master, and after consulting with him told the men that the shipping-master consented to their being discharged here if they agreed to lodge their wages with him, which he would give them on their obtaining another ship. The men agreed to this, and the parties then left the court.

HALF-DOING THE BUSINESS.—Mahdoo Rayman Joshy and another man were placed before Mr. Hamilton on Saturday last on a charge of stealing notes of the value of Rs. 2,900, the property of Crishnajee Andova. It appears that on the night of the 22nd instant the accused, who was residing in the same house as the complainant, stole a box containing the notes. He opened the box and took out notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, which he thought was all the box contained. He then called a cooly and told him to carry the box to a fictitious address in Thakordwar. He accompanied the cooly part of the way, when he slipped away in the dark. The cooly wandered about with his load for some time, and finally took it to the Dhobie Talao police-station, where it was opened by Inspector Hiscoks, who, in a secret drawer, which had evidently been overlooked by the accused, found notes of the value of Rs. 1,400. He sent for the cooly, who was taken to the house of the complainant, who had in the meantime reported the theft of his box to the police and had pointed out the first accused as the man he suspected of the theft. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but said he had been induced to commit the theft by accused No. 2. His Worship, not believing his statement, sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour, discharging the second accused.

A SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—About noon yesterday the Mahim foreshore was the scene of two very sad and touching deaths by drowning of two Parsee young men, the one Framji Dhunjebhoy, son of the late Dhunjebhoy Framji Warden, age twenty-three, and the other Cowasji Edulji, of the Paria family, of twenty-eight summers. Cawasji Edulji followed the profession of a master in Sir Jamsetjee School, while Framji Dhunjebhoy was in well-to-do circumstances. The two young men went out to Mahim last Saturday to spend Saturday and Sunday with their friends in Warden Cottage, which overlooks the Mahim foreshore. Close on half-past

LEPROSY IN BOMBAY.

IN April last, on the motion of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, seconded by Dr. Arnott, a Resolution was carried to the effect "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report what additional powers, if any, are required by the Health Department to enable it to deal effectively with the evil." In accordance with this resolution, copies of the following correspondence have been issued by the municipal secretary, Mr. Barrow :—

Bombay, 18th July 1889.

TO THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a copy of the Health Officer's remarks on the question of dealing with leprosy. (See Resolution of the Corporation, No. 56, dated 4th April.)

2. I imagine there can be little doubt that leprosy is a 'dangerous disease' as defined in section 3 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and therefore the use of public conveyances by persons suffering from that disease is punishable under sections 428-431. The sale of articles by such persons is punishable under section 432 of the Municipal Act, and probably also under section 269 of the Indian Penal Code. Under section 424 of the same Municipal Act, such persons, if without proper lodging, or if lodged in building occupied by more than one family, may upon medical certificate, be removed to a special hospital, or other similar place. The majority of such persons are beggars, and are liable to be arrested and punished as beggars under the Bombay City Police Act.

3. These, as far as I am aware, are the only provisions of the existing law which can be used to place any restriction on lepers, and even these are only fortuitously applicable, and in so far as they may be applicable, are besides totally inadequate. Persons suffering from this disease may be seen in almost all places of public resort, at the public wells, at the railway stations, and in the close vicinity of the markets. As regards those lepers who are paupers, no remedy for the present state of things can be applied, for in the absence of any special leper hospital no action can be taken by municipal or police officers, or by the magistracy, which will prevent these people from returning to their old haunts.

4. The only remedy lies in measure for special hospitals and compulsory segregation. For compulsory segregation, fresh legislation is required, and I am happy to see that this subject is now engaging the attention of the Government of India. I append to this letter for the information of the Corporation copy of a Draft Act which I have recently received. For special hospitals, retreats or asylums, special funds will be required, to be provided either by taxation or charity, or both combined. I think that segregation should be insisted on equally in the case of rich and poor, such segregation as may be necessary to protect the public from the risk of catching the disease and from the disease being perpetuated. In the case of the well-to-do, the segregation may be effected by family or private agency independently of any public asylums, but for the poor, public asylums are indispensable, and for rich and poor alike there should be such a measure of control as will prevent the public health from being jeopardized, and ensure the opportunity of proper treatment for the sufferers.—I have, &c.,

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner,
14th June 1889.

TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSONER.

Memorandum.—By the last census 430 lepers were enumerated. There are now probably more than twice that number of lepers. In the dhurumsala in Byculla there are 78 men, 79 women, and 12 children.

Under the municipal law the lepers cannot be interfered with practically. Lepers wander through the city, live where they please, and associate with people who are not lepers. Lepers even sell in the streets. Not only are these lepers propagating leprosy, but there are some families in which leprosy may be said to be hereditary. As to the necessity of removing lepers from the city and isolating them there can be no doubt. I will give one instance of the danger of freedom to lepers. On one evening while inspecting a bakery, I found a leper inside the bakery and, as I suspected, living in it. This leper was a European, strange to say. In any measure for dealing with lepers, there are two important considerations to be kept in mind, (*a*) are lepers to be treated as persons committing a nuisance and summoned before a Magistrate ? (*b*) are rich lepers to be treated like poor lepers ?

If a measure is in contemplation to deal with lepers and if it is proposed to deal with lepers after the procedure adopted in dealing with offences against the public health, that measure will be a failure. I would earnestly urge that there is only one way of dealing with lepers, and that way is by segregation. The lepers will have to be removed, for willingly they will not leave the city. In reply to the Resolution of the Corporation, No. 56 of 4th April last, inquiring "what additional powers, if any, are required by the Health Department to enable it to deal effectively with the evil," I would answer : the power to remove lepers, rich and poor, to a place set apart for lepers.

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been received into the Bank of Bombay up to Saturday, the 27th July 1889, on account of the above Fund.

Lodge Rising Star	150	0	0
H H Maharaja Khengarje, G C S I, Rao of Cutch	4,000	0	0
H H Thakor Saheb Mansingjee of Palitana	1,000	0	0
Amount previously acknowledge	130,420	9	5
Grand Total Rs.	135,570	9	5

THE PAREL SCANDAL.

ON Saturday the charge of assault preferred by David Mathewson, a fireman in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, against John Henry Clarke, also a fireman in the same railway company, alleged to have been committed by the defendant on the complainant with a knife on the morning of the 24th June last, was called on for hearing before Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court. Mr. Darashaw Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Barder, of Messrs. Barder and Bayley, appeared for the defence.

David Mathewson said he was a fireman in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. On the 19th June 1888 he lent Clarke Rs. 38. He promised to pay him that amount by instalments of Rs. 10 per month. On the 14th July following he payed Rs. 10. He made other small payments afterwards, and the balance due now was Rs. 20-8. Since then he had frequent quarrels with him for the non-payment of the money due. On the night of the 22nd June he was not at home, but was at home on the night of the 23rd June. Early on the following Monday morning he was asleep between the hours of 6 and half-past 7 o'clock, when he was aroused by his door being kicked open. Clarke rushed upon him, put his knees upon his chest, held him by the throat, and stabbed him on the left side. He struggled with Clarke and got way. He then tried to run out of the back door, when Clarke followed him threw him down, and bit him on the right arm. When he was down, Clarke asked him how his coat came to be in Clarke's house. He could not answer him, as Clarke held him by the throat. He then again got clear of Clarke and ran, when Clarke followed him and struck him two blows on the side. He continued running, when Clarke picked up two stones and flung them at him. He then got clear off Clarke, and went back to his house. From the wound he received by the knife he was bleeding on the side. When he went into his room he fainted. Two of his friends named John Rebeiro and his servant-boy named Bhiccia came and restored him. When he came to his senses, he sent the servant boy to call Dr. Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee, who lived near by. As his servant was long in coming, he went to the doctor's himself. About 11 o'clock some people came to see him. A Parsee friend named Muncherjee sent for a policeman, who accompanied him with a police havildar to the J. J. Hospital. He was detained there until the following morning, when he was brought to the court by Inspector Holdway. The pair of trousers produced did not belong to him. He had often seen the accused wear a pair of trousers of the same sort. About 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, the 23rd June, he was returning from Bombay. When passing Clarke's house he saw Mrs. Clarke standing at the door. He questioned her regarding the money due to him by her husband. She asked him to come inside and sit down. He went in and had some conversation with her. About half an hour after he left the house, forgetfully leaving his waterproof coat behind. He then went home, had his supper, and went to bed. He did not think of the coat, until Clarke knocked him down and referred to the coat. He had been a neighbour of Clarke's for about twelve months until four months ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burder Mathewson said : He was in good terms with Mr. Clarke, and did not know whether Clarke turned his wife out of the house after that morning. He recollected Mrs. Clarke sending a servant to him, asking him to come over to Muddunpoora. She told him that Clarke had put her up to say that he was enticing her away. He was then accompanied by a Parsee named Cowasjee. He did not tell Hormusjee to put her up and say he would pay for it. He told her to go to the police. He did not see Clarke that night whatever. He was not on duty on that day.

Re-examined by Mr. Davur : He took Cowasjee with him as a witness in order to avoid suspicion.

John Rebeiro, examined by Mr. Davur, said he was a fireman in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. He knew the complainant and the accused. They lived near by each other at Parel. On the morning of the 24th June last, he saw Clarke near Mathewson's door. It was about half-past 6 o'clock railway time. He noticed a knife in Clarke's hand about five or six inches in length. Clarke was dressed in his working clothes, and appeared to be very angry and in an excited state. Clarke lifted a bamboo screen in front of Mathewson's house. He asked Clarke what he was doing there, and he said "Go to ——!" He then saw Clarke kick open Mathewson's door, and enter the house. He heard Mathewson cry out that he was being beaten. He saw nothing else. About 15 minutes afterwards he saw Clarke going away from Mathewson's house. He did not notice anything in Clarke's hand. Then a short time after he saw Mathewson's servant standing outside of his master's house. He either called him or asked him how his master was, and he went in and saw Mathewson lying on a coir matting. He lifted him up and placed him on his cot, and gave him a drink of water. Mathewson then spoke to him, and he noticed blood issuing from his left side. Mathewson said he was struck with a knife by Clarke. He then left.

Bhiccia Gunga said he was a servant in the employ of Mathewson. He remembered the morning of the 24th June last. He went into his master's house that morning at 5 o'clock. Whilst doing his work all of a sudden he heard a noise at the door and noticed Clarke rushing into the house with a knife in his hand, and saw Clarke place his knees on his master's chest and hold him by the throat. When he saw Clarke staring at him (witness) he became confused and ran out of the house to save his own life. His master was lying in his bed at the time. He thought Clarke would strike him also, and that was why he ran away. When he went into his master's house again with the last witness, his master was lying on the floor. He was lifted up and placed on his cot and a little water was given him, and his master came to his senses. His master sent him for a Parsee doctor close by, but his master followed to the dispensary of the doctor.

Bhow Babajee, P. C. No. 436 G., was next examined He said he was called about half-past 11 o'clock on the 24th June last into Mathewson's house and he said that he was struck with a knife and saw a wound on his left side. He then informed his havildar of the matter, who took Mathewson to the J. J. Hospital. He saw him bleeding, he had a shirt on, but not the one produced.

Mr. Burder desired his Worship to issue an immediate summons against Mrs. Mary Grace Clarke, the wife of John Henry Clarke, the complainant in the charge of adultery, preferred by Clarke against David Mathewson, in order that her evidence might be taken, which might throw a light upon the charge of adultery as well as the counter-charge of assault brought by Mathewson against Clarke.

Mr. Davur said he had no intention of calling Mrs. Clarke as a witness for the prosecution in the charge of assault, but Mr. Burder could do so on behalf of the defence.

Mr. Burder declined to call Mrs. Clarke on behalf of the defence. It was then decided that Mrs. Clarke should be examined on behalf of the prosecution in the adultery case.

An immediate summons was thereupon issued, and Mrs. Clarke shortly after appeared in court. Her evidence was taken as follows :—

She saw Mathewson on the Sunday evening at half-past 5 o'clock, as he was going to the station. She did not see him again. A coat belonging to Mathewson was found in her house. His chokra came to her house at 7 o'clock that evening. He came for some money for bringing her husband's tiffin box home. He then brought the coat with him and left it at her place and she sent him to the bazaar for some things. The trousers were rolled up in the coat. She was quite sure they were not her husband's trousers. Her husband had not got any trousers like them. She was quite certain that Mathewson never came to her house that night. Her husband had a quarrel with her because she went to the back door instead of the front to open it for him when he came home. When they were quarreling, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Jurain, and his daughter came in. Her husband shortly afterwards left the house. She did not see him take a knife with him when going out. Her husband shortly after this turned her out of his house. She had not asked him to take her back. If he promised to treat her better she would go back.

The case was then adjourned to the 7th proximo.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

ON Friday night about 9 o'clock smoke was seen issuing from a back window of an unoccupied two-storied bungalow on the Elphinstone Road. On the alarm being raised the fire was extinguished within a short time by the police and townspeople. On examining the house there was found on the premises a quantity of deal-wood and old sacking saturated with kerosine oil, which had been piled up from one of the back rooms with other sacking also saturated with kerosine oil communicating from one floor to another by it being passed through holes cut in the wooden flooring, and on each floor, just round the mouth of the holes, were similar heaps of deal-wood as was found on the ground floor. The sacking running from one floor to another was just like a hose. The bungalow is believed to belong to one Maneckjee. Enquiries are being made by the police in consequence of the state in which the things were found in the house after the fire was extinguished.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Not a few of your readers are probably altogether unaware of a very unobtrusive but most truly devoted and philanthropic work that has been carried on for more than two years in this city. Up to the present it has neither sought nor received any support from the general public. The name of the lady to whom we are indebted for these self-sacrificing labours is becoming two well-known, not in Bombay only, but in India generally, to need any kind of recommendation from others. It is, however, with a sense of privilege that I am venturing to solicit your co-operation in the appeal for support which circumstances require that Miss Richardson should now put forth on behalf of the industrial home for women that she has not only established, but has, till now, carried on almost entirely at her own charges. The nature of the work forbids any very detailed statement of it in your columns ; but I may mention that it is connected with what is very generally termed "Rescue Work." The sphere of labour engaged in is confined to no class and to no creed. Christians and non-Christians, Protestants and Roman Catholics, Europeans, East Indians and Natives alike are received, cared for, and so far as may be reclaimed. The following brief summary of statistics will give some idea of the nature and results of the work :—Since the opening of the home in January 1887—then known as the Reformatory Hospital—63 inmates have been admitted, and have remained for period varying from one week to two years. The results have been as follows :—5 women have been restored to respectable friends ; 10 obtained employment ; 4 married ; 3 transferred to other homes ; 2 sent to an orphanage ; 1 sent to a school ; 2 removed to the Lunatic Asylum ; 5 ran away ; 3 expelled ; 3 returned to unsatisfactory homes ; 25 now in the home ; 10 children have been born in the home ; and 8 women were admitted with children in their arms. The average number of inmates during the first year was nine, during the second year it was thirteen, and during the current year it has been nineteen. All this has been accomplished by the consecrated resources, and, pecuniarily, almost unaided efforts of one Christian lady.

The increase of the work has naturally involved a corresponding increase in the expenditure ; and at the same time Miss Richardson's own resources have become considerably diminished by the economic depression with which many of us are only too familiar. Under these circumstances it becomes absolutely necessary that aid should be obtained, if the work is to be continued. Miss Richardson estimates the present expenditure at about Rs. 600 a month. She can make herself responsible for half of this sum, but for rest she must look to others. The cause itself surely needs no advocacy. India is waking up to a sense of the dignity and sacredness of female life. But unhappily there are well-known and too powerful forces of custom and opinion still prevalent that make it all the more incumbent on the promoters of social reform, and still more on all Christian hearts, to support every earnest and judicious effort made to rescue from degradation and despair those whose sin and misery are often more chargeable to others than to themselves. The most truly Catholic nature of Miss Richardson's labours will, I trust, secure for her the sympathy and support of all classes in our community. As idleness is the admittedly prolific parent of vice, one prominent part of Miss Richardson's scheme is to introduce various branches of industry into the home. For the proper development of these plans it is felt that the industrial home might be more advantageously situated at Poona, while at Bombay itself the chief institution would be of the nature of a "Receiving House," or temporary shelter land has already been acquired by Miss Richardson outside Poona. Meanwhile, she would thankfully accept orders for such simple industries as she has been able at present to introduce. The need is really urgent. Unless the sum I have specified above (about Rs. 300 a month) can be secured, some curtailment of the work must, I fear, take place. But surely such an anticipation is altogether uncalled for. Rather we will confidently believe that Christians and non-Christians will by their merited and combined generosity remove the burden of all pecuniary anxiety from our sister's mind, and enable her to give this most humane enterprize all necessary expansion. Subscriptions or donations can be forwarded to Miss Richardson herself at the industrial home for women, Chunam Kiln Road, Girgaum, or to Colonel F. W. Major.—Yours, &c.,

26 July. H. C. SQUIRES.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

351-89—In person—Sha Pitamberdas Nuthubhai vs Sha Kulidas Bhugwandas.
Motion.

284-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Fazul Dharamsi vs Sakinabai and another—Payne, G and S—Part heard disposal.
Suits for hearing and final.
Long Causes.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others vs Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D.—Part heard.

186-89—Pestonji and R—Joosuf Jan Mahomed and others vs. Sulemanji Ebrahimji—Tyabji and D.

318-83—Tyabji and D—Joosub Haji Moosa vs Haji Oosman Haji Joosub and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

232-88—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Mahomedally vs Mahomedbhoy Balloo and another—Little, S, F and N.

532-88—Tyabji and D—Khoombar Nathoo Daya and another vs Valeebai and others—Little, S, F and N.

For hearing on exception to Commissioner's report.

164-76—Little, S. F. and N.—W. Loudon vs Khatao Raoji and others.—L. S. F. and N., P. G. and S., and B. and H.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
For Dismissal under rule 64.

278-89—Chalk, W S—Bhasker Raghoonath va Wishwanath Damodhur—Janardhen G.

280-89—Jefferson B D and K—Haji Abdoola Haji Esmail and another vs Ahmed Haji Mitha.

350-89—Balkrishna and D—Ganga and another vs Ardesir Sorabji Master and others.
Undefended New Long Causes.

168-89—Wadia and G—Dadabhoy Cursetji Sookhia vs Dr. Jehangir Cursetji Sookhia and others.

260-89—Chalk, W S—Sadhoosing Savaldas and another vs Mozul Haji Nasserala Kazrani.

261-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Damodur Cassidas vs Essaji Moosaji.

264-89—Payne, G and S—Jamasji Cursetji vs Navajbai.

265-89—Chalk, W and S—Sadhoosing Savaldas and another vs Aga Mahomed Ally Kazrani.

274-89—Payne, G and S—J C Francis vs F M Francis and another.
Defended New Long Causes.

139-89—Hore, C and B—Bai Ruckmabai vs Daji Sadu and another—J C Cama.

196-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Heerji Hunsraj vs Nanabhoy Framji and another In person.

251-89—Roughton, and B—L Mosk vs Dinshaw Nowroji Bhedwar—Ardesir, H and D.

253-89—Hore, C and B—Goculbhai Dowlutram vs Dayabhai Amirchund and another—Craigie, L and O.

255-89—Mansuklal, D and J—Bezonje Shapurji Madon vs Cooper Madon and Co—Jefferson, B D and K.

256-89—Payne, G and S—Kika Khooshal vs Goolamhoosen Adamji—Wadia and G.

262-89—Ltle S F and N—Parwatibai vs Luckmidass Lalji and others—Mulji B B.

269-89—Mansuklal D and J Dorabji Jamsetji Naigamwalla vs Cooper Madon and Co. Jefferson B D and K.

273-89—Payne G and S Foolbai and another vs S F and N, and J C Cama.

284-89—Thakurdas D and C, Fazul Dharamsi vs Sakinabai and another Payne G and S.

285-89—Ardeseer H and D Amichund Panalal vs. Ganeshlal Sobhagmul. Pestonji and R.
Postponed Long Causes.

344-72—Bomonji and H Joosub Rahimtula and another vs Rahimbhoy Habebbhoy and another. Manaklal D and J.

706-71—Mansuklal D and J Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and another vs Joosub Rehimtoola and another. Bomonji and H.

222-88—Jefferson B D and K H C Dumbell vs Shivlal Motilal Craigee L and O.

252-88—H Bicknell—Ranjibaai Maneckji vs Antoba Yeshwantji—Pestonji and R.

393-88—Payne G and S—Canji Purbut and another vs Kariandan Coondy Badoover and others—Roughton and B.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1889-90	£14,689,900
Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 20th July 1889	£ 5,303,200
Balance to be remitted from 21st July 1889 to 31st March 1890	£ 9,486,700

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain Delargy sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Methley Hall, 2,182 tons, Captain A Buck, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 538 tons, Captain J Forbes, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Marmagos, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 538 tons, Captain J Forbes, sails to-day for Marmagos, &c., with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE British s s Atrato, 2,055 tons, Captain J R Gordon, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain M D Blott, arrived in harbour late on Friday evening from Rangoon with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 943 tons, Captain J A Magennis, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta and Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,148 tons, captain F Icely, sailed on Saturday with a general cargo for Calcutta and Coast Ports with 5 deck passengers.

THE British s s Felbridge, 1,336 tons, Captain J Ruthen, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Moulmein with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Merka, 1,029 tons, Captain C Lan, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and Messrs A Ungomach and G C B Hardcastle as cabin passengers, and 16 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Satara, 820 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed after the arrival of the English mail, with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers :—Mysyer Nardin, Mrs F Langlaes, Mr Ebrahim bin Ally, Mr and Mrs Edwards, Mr Ludha Cassum, Mr P Sachillum Naidan and wife, and Hospital-assistant Vithal Dhanjee, wife and 2 children, and 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Rohilla	2174	de Horne	B	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Calder	400	Cronin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
" Aston Hall	2254	Fowler	F	Edward Bates & Co.
" Mariboro'	1164	Kidder	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Methly Hall	2182	Buck	K	Edward Bates & Co.
" Werneth Hall	2620	Wilcox	M	Edward Bates & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S. S. Kt. of St. John	2248	Bevis	1	K. Nixon & Co.
" D. Balduino	3041	Canepa	3	F. Bazzoni.
" Bormida	1499	DeNegri	4	F. Bozzoni.
" Kashgar	1555	Gadd	5	P. & O. Co.
" Umbala	1242	Withers	6	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Imperator	2447	Becttinger	7	A. H Lloyd's & N Co
" Busheer	539	Forbes	9	M. Macaenzie & Co.
" Nevasa	1932	Jones	10	B. I. S. N. Co.
Ship H. Castle	624	Nakoda	12	H. J. M. Cassum.
S.S. Iran	2316	Delargy	13	E. Bates & Co.
" H. Bolckow	639	Doert	15	B. & P. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Colaba (s)	Blott	Rangoon, July 8.
	Busheer (s)	Forbes	Marmagoa, July 12.
27	Felbridge (s)	Ruthen	Moulmein, July 12.
	Merka (s)	Lan	Zanzibar, July 19.
	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Antwerp, June 5.
	Sir Lancelot (ship)	Collins	Mauritius, July 11.
28	Peninsular (s)	Orman	London, July 12.
	Clio (s)	Wm. Rea	Port Said and Suez.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Methley Hall (s)	Buck	Genoa & Liverpool.
	Iran (s)	Delargy	Antwerp.
	Patna (s)	Icely	Calcutta, &c.
	Kt. of St. John (s)	Bevis	Antwerp.
29	Satara (s)	Tice	Kurrachee, &c.

The steamer Busheer, Forbes, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Marmagoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July. 24 Commilla s — Fausset — Singapore, July 13. Roanoke bq — Dowey — Put back to Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July 23.—Steamers Duke of Sutherland and City of Venice. July 24.—Steamer Rajpootana, Ship Khyber, and Barque Jupiter.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
25	Sirsa s	.....	Rangoon.
25	Tibre s	.....	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
24	Secundra s	.....	Rangoon.
	Canara s	.....	Calcutta.
	Maharaja s	.....	Calcutta.
25	Tibre s	.....	Calcutta.
26	Congella s	.....	Natal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—15 bales paper, B Shapoorjee.
City of Edinburgh s—50 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—1 hogshead wine and 25 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—8 bales paper, S A S Dawood ; 38 cases paper, K Abdoolhoosen ; 405 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 30 casks lubricating oil, J B K Macbeth ; 13 cases earthenware, Walter Nutter and Co ; 14 packages strawboards, A A Rahim and Co ; 2 bales paper and 1 case type, G Claridge and Co ; 168 boxes candles, A Ahmedjee.
Ganges s—17 packages provisions, &c, Green and Read ; 6 cases pianos, S Rose and Co ; 4 cases soap, A Escofally ; 50 cases vinegar, R Jooma ; 30 cases malt vinegar, C N Patell and Co ; 4 packages papers, B Furdoojee and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—35 cases vermouth, D Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino s—230 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy ; 192 cases brandy, and 13 cases dantzich, B and A Hormarjee.
R Rubattino s—490 cases brandy, B and A Hormarjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—1 cases photoplates, Bourne and Shepherd ; 128 packages papers, S A O Dawood ; 38 bales papers, C Lookmanjee ; 17 bales brown paper, R M Chichgar and Co ; 16 cases peper, J Dossa ; 33 packages paper, A Yassufally 22 cases soap, F Sumsoodin.
Maria Teresa—144 cases paper, A K Tyebally.

FROM HULL.

Volturno s—1 barrel rectified spirits, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Knutsford s—1 cask brandy, H Dhunjibhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—92 bales wool, Nursey Khattao ; 5 bales wool, B Boga ; 51 bales wool, F Chimondass.
Methley Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—5 cwts ivory ; 9 cwts moya teeth, E Passianee.

FOR DUNKIRK

Knight of St George s—4,060 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, E Spininer and Co ; 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—2 cwts coffee, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—1,291 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.
Indrani s—1000 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushley and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri ; 3,999 cwts rape seed, D P Batha.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—1,000 cwts castors eed, R Caderally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—75 bales twist, S F Talati and Co ; 50 bales twist, P F Talati ; 10 cwts fishmaws and 22 cwts sharkf

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
6 „ T. Red gazrapat.
6 „ printed handkerchieves.
25 cases each 6 dozen ½ pints Worcester sauce.
1 „ 21 dozen colored Russian Morocco leather.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Schroller.
On account of the concerned—
24 perambulators.
On account of whom it may concern—
5 bales grey drills.
75 pairs axle arms.
On account and at the risk of Kessowlal Morlidhur.
87 KM 123, 125-28—5 cases pr nts.
KM 166-70—5 cases satin stripes.
On account of the concerned.
2 bales 140 pieces grey Scotch damaged by water.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome English-built four-wheeled dog-cart.
1 light serviceable buggy.
1 strong serviceable door shigram.
The property of the late Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee—
1 strong bay Arab horse, 5 to 6 years old.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of valuable landed property in Khuterally 1st lane, or Champa Gully, without the Fort.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and at the risk of Dhurumchund Oodey hund and Vumulchund Luckmichund, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Khuterally 1st lane, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector, under old No. 444, new No. 2341, old survey Nos. 133 and 119, and new survey Nos. 1544 to 1539, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 1602 and street Nos. 48 to 50, and bounded on the east by the house of Roychund Despchund, on the west by the house of Purbhoodass Moolchund, on the north by the aforesaid Khuterally 1st lane, and on the south by the property formerly belonging to Gopaldass Madhowdass and now to Mooljee Jaithas, and known as new cloth market, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Moteechund Hurukchund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF FINE WHITE PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and on account and at the risk of Alli bin Abdoola, Nos. 285 and 289—2 parcels of fine white pearls, weighing about 311 chorus. No. 324—1 parcel of fine white pearls, weighing about 576 chorus.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of very valuable property, with the bungalow standing thereon, and situate at Valkeshwar in Ambawady, on Doongersey Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Muljee Giga, Purshotum Jamnadas, and Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Gocouldas Govindjee, the following immoveable property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tar land, or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, stable, and cook-room standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Walkeshwar, in Ambawadi, on Doongersey Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,197 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, new No. 2730, old Survey No. 21, and new Survey No. 725, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Doongersy Road aforesaid and partly by the property of Jetha Doongersy, on or towards the west and south by a piece of vacant land, and on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Kaikhoshru Hiramaneck, and now to the Nawab of Hyderabad, and which said bungalow, stable, cook-room, and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 3150 and street No. 17, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of Mr. H. J. CHAMP, and are now in the occupation of Mr. C. Vernon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustom, solicitors to the executors at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office, in Marine Street, Fort.

SALE of valuable landed properties in Pir Market or Shaik Ali Zamzikar Street and Meerza Ally Mahomedkan Street or old Nagpada, without the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned properties, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jan Mahomed Cassum.

On THURSDAY, the 8th August, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of fazindaree land, together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Pir Market or Shaik Ali Zanzikar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, formerly under No. 30 and at present under Ward No. 2628, and Street No. 101, and bounded on the north by Pir Market or Shaik Ali Zanzikar street, on the south by the house of Babajee Surveyor, on the east by the Hoosein Khan Khalifa Street, and on the west by the house of Mohamed Fazul.

On FRIDAY, the 9th August, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of fazindaree ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, old Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed in the books of the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 2412, and Street Nos. 14, 19, and 23, and containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Rugoi Khanum, on the west by the house of Luckmee, on the north by the Ali Khan Street aforesaid, and on the south by the public passage leading to the house of Jacob Jamal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 8th August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Longcry Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, travelling kit, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, an American organ by Mason Hamlin 6 stops, made especially for India, rivetted keys, travelling case, a first-rate square piano by Schied-mayer, nearly new China and Satsuma flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, suitable ornaments, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Colonel W. P. LA TOUCHE.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 29, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of stock-in-trade of Keane's Darjeeling Tea Depot at Apollo Bunder, which was to take place TO-DAY, is postponed until further notice.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the whole of the household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, pictures, table ornaments, a large stove, pigeons, &c., the property of H. DUNK, Esq.

The above is now on view.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidators of the Oriental Oil and Flour Mill Co., Limited, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction on the mill premises on THURSDAY, the 1st August next, at 3 p.m.

All that piece of leasehold land or ground, together with the building, godowns, outhouses, and the best roller machinery of the latest improvement of Messrs. Thomas Robinson and Son, Limited, of Rochdale, erected and standing thereon, known as the Oriental Oil and Flour Mills.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jefferson, Ishaisanker, Dinshaw, and Ranga, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

Library of books from an up-country station to be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August next at 3 p.m. at their rooms, consisting of encyclopædia, britannica, works of reference, books on travel, law books, and others on general subject.

Catalogues will be published, and the books will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE PROPERTY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOREE BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE LANDED PROPERTY, EITHER WHOLLY OR IN MOST CONVENIENT LOTS, IN WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On behalf of all concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless the property is previously disposed of by private contract or contracts) put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August next, at 3 p.m., the property under described, first in one lot under a reserved price, but if not sold in one lot, then in three unequal lots under reserved prices, viz, one of 4,925 square yards or thereabouts, including the bungalow and the greater portion of the outhouses at present standing on the premises, another of 2,790 square yards or thereabouts, and a third of 1,803 square yards or thereabouts; but if the property is not sold in one lot, or in the said three unequal lots, then in three equal lots of 3,840 square yards or thereabouts, each measuring about 100 feet in width from north to south, and from 300 to 360 feet in depth from east to west, also under reserved prices, the bungalow and outhouses being put up for sale separately for removal of the materials.

The following is the description of the property as one lot:—

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy, on the east side of the Warden Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,518 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Messrs. Kessowjee Damodher and Wajee Coorji, on the south by the property of Mr. Hormasjee Nowrojee Cooper, on the east by a private passage separating the property under description from that of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, and leading to Gowalia Tank Road, and on the west by the Warden Road, and which said piece is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 331 and 338, and which messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21 and 23, and was formerly in the occupation successively of Mr. George Cotton and Colonel Hibert, and is now in that of Mr. Haji Cassun.

For plans, conditions of sale, and other information apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 29, 1889.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

ALPINE CONSERVE.

TO BRAIN WORKERS.

TONIC AND INVIGORATING.

For Loss of Memory, Forgetfulness, Mental Exhaustion, Incapacity for Study, Inability to fix attention, Alpine Conserve is a specific.

One or two pots of Alpine Conserve makes the pale and emaciated face rosy and blooming, and strengthens the constitution shattered by nervous weakness.

Alpine Conserve is palatable (purely vegetable). It is made up of drugs which makes the Alpine Conserve a brain, muscle, and blood tonic.

PER POT RS. 1.

Can be had of—Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., and Messrs. J. Brothers & Co.; Kalbadevi and Crawford Market, C. N. Patell & Co.; Fort, Parsee Bazar Street, Mr. B. F. Dastoor.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz. ..... Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund ..... Rs. 12.

Apply to

SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON,
Allahabad.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENGALPOORA OR TANTANPOORA.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Rahimtoola Peerbhoy, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., at the premises, the following property on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khoja Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey:—

All that and those two pieces or parcels of fazandary land or ground, the first piece of land of the premises containing by admeasurement 265 square yards, and the second piece on northern side, adjoining a gulley, containing 22 2-9 square yards, in aggregate containing by admeasurement 287 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Dongri Tantanpoora or Bengalpoora, or otherwise called Bengalpoora, Oomercarry Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2954, and street Nos. 77 and 89, and bounded on the east partly by the house of the said Ladhabhoy Ebrahim and partly by the house of Babajee Keswjee, on the south by the house of Hasumbhoy Visram, on the west by the said Dongri Tantanpoora or Bengalpoora, Oomercarry Road, and on the north by the property of Goreji Mahasagur, and which said land, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey.

The said sale will be subject to the prior mortgage claim of Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim for Rs. 1,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 5,000 respectively, with interest, under three several indentures, dated 19th March, 18th June, and 25th August, 1887, respectively, and made between the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey of the one part, and the said Ludhabhoy Ebrahim of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, solicitors, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

AUCTION Sale of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY next, the 2nd August, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 1st August, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

3 bales superfine colored woolen cloth.
5 „ grey shirtings.
1 „ white towels.
3 cases white and colored cotton flannel.
1 „ white woolen flannel.
2 „ black union cloth and serge.
6 „ table covers.
5 „ white mulls and jaconets.
2 „ colored velvets.
1 „ brown half hose.

On account of the concerned—
10 bags S W damaged tapioca, ex. s.s. Khiva.
5 cases S W damaged shirtings ex-Clan Murray.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 29, 1889.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-1 Postage, 4 annas.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

A DECLINE of ¼d. per oz. took place in Silver in London yesterday, making the quotation 42 3-16d. Four per cent. Rupee Securities, however, were unaltered, at £67⅞; but 4½ per cents. were ¼ lower, at £69⅜. Consols were unchanged, at 98⅝; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 108. Money seems rather easier in London, and yesterday the market rates of discount were reduced by ⅛ per cent. both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1⅜ and 2¼ per cent., respectively. Hongkong Bank shares are quoted £1 lower, at £54 per share. French Rentes on Paris were unaltered, at 84. Exchange on London was again slightly lower at francs 25·14½. The weekly Specie shipments to Bombay are advised as £170,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold. Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher, at £51 per ton.

A quieter feeling is reported in the Linseed Market; quotations for Liverpool quality, however, come 6d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes, others being unchanged. Rapeseed continued firm at a further advance of 6d. per quarter both in Calcutta Brown and Cawnpore Yellow to arrive. Coffee is called quiet but steady; but both Mid.-Plantation and medium Mysore were 1s. per cwt. dearer. Wheat was quiet but steady at previous prices. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,520,000 quarters, or 80,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady, the total sales having again aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,600 bales of Surats, of which a still larger proportion had again been taken at 1,600 bales. Spot prices were unaltered; but American arrivals were 3-64d. per lb. higher in the nearer position and 1-64d. to 1-32d. in the more distant. The imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market had been quiet but steady at previous rates. This afternoon the market closed steady, Surats firm, but spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged. The day's imports were 7,000 bales.

The volume of business in Liverpool during the past week has been about the same as that disclosed by the figures on the previous Friday, the total sales having amounted to 44,000 bales, while 79,000 bales were taken by the trade and forwarded. The week's imports were 10,000 bales less, at 15,000 bales. The total stock had decreased by 40,000 bales during the week; but was still 121,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, though 41,000 bales less than in the year before. The stock of Surats stood yesterday at 148,000 bales, thus showing a decrease of 5,000 bales since the previous Friday. The weekly estimate of the visible supply shows a falling off of 120,000 bales in the total and of 39,000 bales in East Indian Cotton; and from the annexed comparative statement it will be seen that the total supply is greater by 45,000 bales than it was last year, though 395,000 bales less than in 1887, while of East Indian Cottion there are 69,000 bales more in sight than at this time last year, though 207,000 bales less than in 1887. In spot prices the only changes have been an advance of 1-16d. per lb in "Fine" Broach and "Good" Hingunghat. American Arrivals show an advance of 1-32d. to 3-64d. in all positions, excepting the most distant, on which there is no change. The increase in the price of Mid-American is now 9-16d. per lb. compared with that of both the two preceding years.

An advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 11 5-16 cents, and September Futures were one point higher, at 10·74 cents; but for August they were 3 points down, at 10·56 cents. The excess in this season's Receipts at the American ports, compared with 1887-88, has disappeared, and the figures which we give below now show a decrease of 4,000 bales, though as against the season before there is still an increase of 293,000 bales. To-day's New York telegram quotes the spot price unaltered, at 11 5-16 cents; but makes an advance of 2 points on September Futures, at 10·16 cents, the August rate having returned to 10·56 cents.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	2,000	30,000	3,000
„ exports to U. K.	9,000	13,000	16,000
„ „ Continent	...	10,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,489,000	5,493,000	5,203,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,747,000	2,789,000	2,613,000
„ „ to Continent do.	1,903,000	1,795,000	1,691,000
„ Stock in the Ports	134,000	190,000	189,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,180,000	1,224,000	1,574,000
„ Surats	336,000	267,260	512,740
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	663,000	542,190	704,270
„ London	26,000	16,000	31,000
American Afloat	10,000	27,000	25,000
East Indian „	41,000	38,000	73,000
	740,000	621,190	833,270
Price of Mid.-Americans	6¼d.	5 9-16	5 9-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4¾	4 3-16	3 15-16.
Difference	1½d.	1⅜d.	1⅜d.

A few small purchases for Mill account, aggregating about 500 bales, consisting of Julgaum at Rs. 219, Oojein at Rs. 205½, Bengals at Rs. 204, and Compta. at Rs. 212, make up all the business reported to-day; but the market has remained steady in tone, and prices are quite unchanged all round.

WHEAT has been firm, though with but a limited enquiry from shippers, and business has again been upon only a moderate scale; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have continued in active demand for export, and rates for Linseed and Rapeseed have further advanced one anna per cwt in a strong market, considerable transactions being again reported. We now quote the above as follows, other kinds being quiet and unchanged:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-6-0 to Rs. 7-8-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 8-12-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 8-3-0 to „ 8-4-0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 7-15-0 „ 8-0-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,154	bales.
Wheat	13,237	cwt.
Linseed	4,892	„
Rapeseed	13,735	„
Poppyseed	579	„
Groundnuts	897	„

FREIGHTS are firm with a still upward tendency. The Clan Sinclair has been fixed to speculators for picked ports at 23s. 9d. per ton for August loading, and the Armenia has engaged about 3,000 tons of cargo for Liverpool and Marseilles at 22s. 6d. per ton. A large forward business has been done in the Rubattino liners at 23s. 9d. for January, 30s. for February, and 32s. 6d. for March shipment at a par of exchange. We quote:—

Liverpool, Cotton	23s. 6d. to 25s.	Wheat &c.	23s. p. ton.
London „	22s. 6d.	„	21s. 3d. „
Hull „	22s. 6d.	„	21s. 6d. „
Dunkirk „	25s.	„	23s. 9d. „
Havre „	23s. 9d.	„	22s. 6d. „
Antwerp „	23s. 6d.	„	22s. 6d. „
Genoa „	22s. 6d.	„	22s. „
Trieste & Venice „	35s. (at ex. 2s.)	„	27s. 6d. „

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the fall of ¼d. on Silver on the other side, has declined here another 1-32d., but with no business of any importance transpiring either way. Calcutta is also, we hear, 11-32d. lower than yesterday, and we closed quiet at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 11 32d.	„
Francs do.	1·72½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady in tone again to-day, the cash price of Fours remaining at 100 3-16, at which we close, while the rates for the next two accounts have advanced 1-16 per cent., say to 100¼ and 100 5-16, respectively, with buyers for the near settlement. 104 is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cent paper.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes which we have to report this evening are a decline of Rs. 5 each in Queen and Southern Marratha Mill shares, at Rs. 900 and Rs. 292½, respectively, and of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 1,017½, and an advance of Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern, at Rs. 710, and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill and James Greaves at Rs. 720 and Rs. 700, respectively.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HULL—July 6, at 42, Sistova-road, Balham, S W, the wife of Charles Hull, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLOUGH—SMYTH—July 2, at the Parish Church of Emmanuel, Weston-super-Mare, George Frederick Clough, of Llwyn Offa, Mold, and Boughton House, Chester, to Catherine Mary, daughter of late Maj-Gen W P S Smyth, Madras Staff Corps.

COARD—HARVEY—July 9, at St Mark's, West Hackney, Arthur Ramsey Coard, of the Survey of India, Calcutta, son of Charles Walton Coard of Hornsey, to Kate, daughter of Charles Hannen Harvey, of Lower Clapton.

DALE—TAYLOR—July 4, at St Mary's Church, Guildford, Lieut-Col H M Dale, 1st Madras Pioneers, to Sophia Christiana, child of Henry S Taylor, F R C S, Guildford.

DEATHS.

BRANDER—July 9, at Leamington, Margaret M A, widow of Surgeon J M Brander, Bengal Medical Service, Retired.

BURT—July 5, at Pippbrook House, Dorking, Elizabeth, wife of Maj T S Burt, F R S, late of M E I Company's Engineers.

HODGES—July 24, at London, F N Hodges, of Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

O'HALLORAN—July 6, at Courtenay Villa, Leamington, Elizabeth, widow of J N O'Halloran, late H E I C S, and daughter of late Maj-Gen J Pringle, H E I C S.

PADDON—July 17, suddenly, at Llandulas, North Wales, Amy, wife of Dr George Paddon, (daughter of the late Robert Roberts.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WARDEN—July 23, Framjee, the youngest son of the late Dhanjeebhoy Framjee Warden, aged 23 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. Funeral will take place this morning at 7 a.m. at his father's residence, No. 6, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FLANAGAN—July 19, at "Eathorn," Ootacamund, the wife of C C Flanagan, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore, of a daughter.

PALMER—July 17, at Muttra, the wife of Charles G Palmer, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. MCAFEE'S CASE.—The correspondence on this subject is of such a voluminous character that we cannot hope to find room for it.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1889.

IN February last year the *Pioneer* at Allahabad and the *Civil and Military Gazette* at Lahore announced with a flourish of trumpets that the question of the transfer of Sind to the Punjab—a measure involving the dismemberment of the Bombay Presidency—was "again engaging the attention of the Government of India," and that the change would be immediately carried out. We stated at the time that such a measure could not be immediately carried through, for it must first be considered in all its bearings, and the more full the consideration given the less likely was it to be gone on with. We subsequently set forth at some length the weighty reasons which stood in the way of a step so unnecessary and so rash, and pointed out that Lord Salisbury when Secretary of State in 1875 had declared that the severance of Sind from the Bombay Presidency must be counterbalanced by territorial compensation, the Central Provinces being brought under the Bombay Government. In December last we were able to state with full confidence that the question of the transfer of Sind had been hung up indefinitely, and that there was no likelihood of its being again heard of during the present century. We have now the satisfaction of finding that the up-country paper which a year and a half ago stated that the transfer would be forthwith effected, has to acknowledge that the Government of India have resolved that the scheme should be finally abandoned. The admission is but the amplification and the confirmation of our announcement at the close of last year, but it is not the less noticeable, seeing that it appears in the columns of a journal which prophesied in a contrary sense with so much appearance of superior knowledge. We congratulate Sind on being delivered from this bugbear of absorption in the essentially military and bureaucratic province of the Punjab. Kurrachee in an especial manner can breathe more freely when the spectre of subordination to so uncommercial a regime as that which has its seat at Lahore is laid once for all.

WITH regard to the despatches forwarded to the Secretary of State, who is now—or was up till Thursday last—waiting for the third, referring to the Crawford case and its perplexing sequelæ, it may be as well to mention that the first despatch of the Bombay Government, dated the 1st of March, accompanying the proceedings before the Commission and giving the views of the local Government on the report of the Commissioners, was dealt with by the Secretary of State, who pronounced the dismissal of Mr. Crawford on the 29th March. The second despatch of the Government of Bombay, which was accompanied by Mr. Ommanney's Note, Mr. Baine's Memorandum, Hunmantrao's Confession, and the documents in the Akalkote case, bore date the 15th March, and arrived in London three days subsequently to the disposal on the 29th March of the case as it affected Mr. Crawford personally. It is satisfactory to know from the evidence of dates that the decision arrived at in the last resort by the Secretary of State could not have been biassed in any way by statements set forth in documents which Mr. Crawford had not seen, and was unable to answer. They were furnished as materials necessary to the comprehension of the grounds on which the Bombay Government took action and gave the indemnity set forth in Mr. Ommanney's Note. Letters received from London by yesterday's mail confirm the intimation already received that the full information received at the India Office has carried the conviction home that the Bombay Government acted rightly in obtaining evidence as to the state of things affecting the administration of a great part of the Deccan, even at the cost of guarantees which, if "unfortunately wide," were under the circumstances indispensable, if the inquiries set on foot last year were not to prove as abortive as the tentatives made in the time of Sir James Fergusson.

MALEVOLENT critics who have availed themselves of certain recent incidents to broadly assert that when it is a question between Europeans and Natives the former are let off with nominal punishment while the latter are severely handled would do well to read Mr. Justice Straight's remarks at the Allahabad Sessions when passing a sentence of six years' rigorous imprisonment on Francis Richard Garrett, who had endeavoured to conceal the peculation of which he himself had been guilty by seeking to incriminate some of his native subordinates. The learned Judge, not content with inflicting a sentence of great severity, branded the grave public offence which he had committed in making false charges against his Native subordinate in terms of the strongest reprobation. "There is not," said the indignant Judge, "a redeeming feature in your case from the commencement to the end of it. Any feelings of compassion I might have had in dealing with you on the question of sentence have been removed. Your wicked attempts to cast your own crime upon these unfortunate natives who ha... be under your control are... public service of this countr... ried on without native emplo... very much in the hands of th... periors, and I am glad to th... that their European superiors ... in them and treat them well, ... a good feeling between th... found yourself driven into a ... by the sudden and unexpect... Hawthorne, you never dreamt... imputation upon any human b... only when you found that you ... out of the difficulties into wh... systematic course of peculati... yourself, you bethought yo... that attempt. If the Jury h... other verdict they would hav... verse verdict, the evidence wa... If you were before a Jud... standing convicted of th... would undoubtedly receive ... sentence indeed; as it ... you to six years' rigorous ... Rigorous imprisonment for six ye... a European in India fully equal in actual severity and in probable results to the constitution to twelve years' penal servitude in England. Yet it is awarded without flinching to a fellow-countryman by an English Judge in vindication of the right of native subordinates to that honest dealing and fairplay on the part of their European superiors—a right which is fully acknowledged and loyally recognised by every European in a position of trust in India.

THE other day in entering a protest against the too sweeping generalisations of the writer who draws such a dismal picture of What We Miss in India, we admitted that some of the deficiencies pointed out afford less opportunity for objection. There is no doubt that we sadly miss the want of good English food, of prime roasts of beef, of grouse, of pheasants, of salmon, of new potatoes, of fresh green peas, of strawberries, of draught ale. Our fowls, it must be confessed, are small and wanting in savour, and the eggs which they lay sink dolefully out of sight in egg cups a world too wide for their scanty proportions because they were made for English eggs. Even good bread and butter is often unattainable to supplement the deficiency of unnourishing meat, the poverty of which can scarcely be concealed by the culinary art of the best cooks in the best private and club kitchens of the presidency cities. In the matter of vegetables and fruits we are not so badly off. The tomato, the brinjal, the bhendy, and the Indian corn may at any rate partially compensate for the loss of Brussels sprouts, young asparagus, and English spring vegetables. "That men come to count a luxury," we are told, "that first cousin to the parsnip, called knohl-kohl, should be proof enough of the depth to which they have fallen. To this the easy answer is that knohl-kohl is no more regarded as a luxury in India than the parsnip is in England. Both vegetables only occasionally appear on the table to suit the peculiar taste of those who may happen to like them. With regard to fruit, even our pessimistic observer relaxes for a moment the severity of his condemnation of all the conditions of Indian existence and acknowledges that India has fruits of her own which must always take first rank among the fruits of the earth. "You must go to India," it is affirmed, "to see the bloom on the *leechee*, or to know the secret of the mango, which varies as one day varies from another; and to Burmah to taste the pure refinement of the mangosteen." But even here he goes on to remind us that of such treasures the number in India is as one to ten of the fruits of equal rank in Europe. This qualification of the honour given to Indian fruits is obviously a great exaggeration and shows that the writer has forgotten the varieties of plantains that supply our tables at every meal all through the year, and the pomelo whose delicious acidity is so grateful after a ride or hard game of tennis in the morning. We have not space to examine carefully the other deficiencies noted in Indian life—the tuneless birds, the scentless flowers, the absence of old people of our own race, and of children above the age of five and six. The list is a long one, and composed of a good many real drawbacks to existence, some of which, as we have seen, are exaggerated. In fact, the writer, by exclusively confining his attention to the unpleasant side of Indian life, has made his article a good specimen of one of those half truths which are, as the poet says, the worst of lies. Life in India as compared with life in England has, together with peculiar drawbacks, a great many attractions that are beyond the reach of residents in Europe, and on the whole make existence as tolerable here as elsewhere.

WE hear that the scavengers of the Municipality have sent in a further demand for more pay and less work. They demand to be paid as much as men of the same caste in other branches of the Municipal service. It seems that in some departments of the Municipality the pay of men of the scavenger class is from 2 to 3 Rs. higher than in the Health Department. The explanation of this is that in these departments the number of scavengers employed is not large. It is easy enough to make a demand for more pay, but it is not so easy to comply with it. An increase of wages by over 20 per c

[illegible] BOULANGER TIRES OF LONDON.

[illegible]ATES A TRIP TO AMERICA.

LONDON, JULY 27.

[illegible]anger, it is stated to-day, is grow- stay in London, and has resolved merica. The General is expected to y way of Liverpool.

[illegible] CAINE, M.P., CHANGES HIS MIND.

[illegible]om' Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., that he [illegible]oon abandoning his proposed visit to [illegible]se of this year.

[illegible]TER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible]AGE OF THE DUKE OF FIFE TO THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The appointment of the Earl of Fife to a duke-dom has been gazetted. He will henceforth take the title of Duke of Fife.

The marriage of the Duke with H. R. H. the Princess Louise of Wales was solemnized yester-day at the Buckingham Palace chapel. The ceremony passed off most brilliantly. An enormous crowd heartily cheered the couple as they drove down to the Duke's house at Richmond, where they spend their honeymoon.

REJECTION OF MR. LABOUCHERE'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The debate on the question of grants to members of the Royal Family was concluded early this morning and resulted in Mr Labouchere's amend-ment being rejected by 398 against 116 votes.

MOTION BY MR. MORLEY.

Mr. Morley has given notice that on Monday next he will bring forward a motion objecting to any increase in the burdens of the people without an assurance that no further grants will be made to the members of the Royal Family.

The Gladstonian Liberal members generally will give their support to the motion.

THE DUTY IN ENGLAND ON INDIAN SILVER PLATE.

In the House of Lords last night Lord North-brook, in moving for the production of the corre-spondence that had taken place relative to the English import duties on silver plate of Indian manufacture, dwelt on the evils attending the duty in question.

Lord Cross said he fully agreed with Lord Northbrook that the duty was in every way hurt-ful, and said he would leave Mr. Goschen no peace until he had repealed it and modified the laws relating to compulsory hall-marking, and so facilitate the import into England of Indian silver plate.

IMPENDING POSTAL CHANGES.

LONDON, JULY 26.

In the House of Commons this evening the Right Hon. H. Cecil Raikes, the Postmaster-General, in reply to a question, said that France and Italy had consented to a further reduction from 1st January in the rates charged for the transit of the Eastern mails across these countries and that the trains between Modane and Brindisi would be accelerated. Government, he said, had under con-sideration the question as to whether the day of departure of the Australian mails from Adelaide should be altered to Wednesday—a change which would involve the day of departure of the mails from Bombay being altered to Sunday, instead of as at present. Government were, however, con-sulting the India Office and the principal mer-chants connected with the Eastern trade, with a view to obtaining an expression of opinion on the subject.

THE NEW DOCK FOR BOMBAY.

Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said that no progress had been made in connection with the proposed new Gov-ernment Dock at Bombay for the ships of Her Majesty's Navy beyond the selection of a site. Lord Cross, he said, had offered to contribute a moiety of the cost, but the Admiralty had not yet accepted the offer. In the meantime, the Bombay Port Trust had offered to construct a dock which the Indian Government consider would be suffi-cient for all Indian needs.

THE DERVISH MOVEMENT.

CAIRO, JULY 26.

The Chief Maku-el-Mir with his reinforcements has effected a junction with the forces under Wad-el-Njumi.

BOULANGIST NEWS.

PARIS, JULY 27.

General Boulanger stands for upwards of one hundred cantons at to-morrow's elections for the Councils-General.

The editor of the Boulangist organ, *Concorde*, has been arrested, and the offices of the paper searched by the police.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Advices respecting the different grain crops state that in Austria they are mostly a complete failure, and that in Roumania they are poor, whilst from Canada the reports are good.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

CAIRO, JULY 27.

The Borderers have been ordered up to Assouan.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee this morning.

LISBON, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, passed here yester-day evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	84
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....	67⅛
4½ per cent. „	69⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	108
Bar Silver	42 3-16d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	44,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ „ Import of Cotton ...	15,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton.....	663,000	„
„ „ „ Surats ...	148,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	26,000	„

THE *Indian Magazine* for July has a very ap-preciative review of Sir Richard Temple's "Life of Lord Lawrence," which he has contributed to the "English Men of Action Series." There is also an account of "The Rise of Native Female Education in Bombay," by one who took part in the move-ment, and it is a highly gratifying record. The number also contains several other contributions on the topics, which it is the special function of the magazine to ventilate.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 12.

WHERE is "Aliph Cheem"? His services are urgently required. An incident with Meshed taking the place of Perim and very much on a par with the circumstances under which we made the acquisition of the island near Babel Mandeb wants putting into stirring verse. Captain Yeldham has so well told the story of Perim that it will be a pity if he is not on hand to tell the equally good story of Meshed. My last word of preface before telling my tale is that if Sir Drummond Wolff had not been British Ambassador at Teheran, the in-cident, in all probability, would not have happened—at least not in this gratifying form. You know there is a British Consul-General at Meshed. But, do you know how he got there? The facts are not known in this country. "It is not desirable you should relate the facts here, but you may tell them in India," said my informant. For years past the Russian Government has been insisting upon the withdrawal of our Military Commission at Teheran. The polite intimations given time after time of our objectionable nearness to the Caspian in a military capacity was ignored with such politeness as diplomacy permits. Ignored it most certainly was. At length Russia grew desperate and insisted that the Commission must go. This was accompanied by a threat. "Very well," said the Russian authorities, "if you keep your Commisson there, we will establish a Military Consul-General at Meshed." Sir Drummond Wolff by this time was British Ambassador at the Shah's Court. "Certain-ly," he replied, "by all means ask the Shah to allow you to have a Military Consul-Generalship at Meshed. We will back up your request at Teheran." The request was made, was supported by Sir Drummond Wolff, and the concession was grant-ed. The Muscovite delight may be imagined. The complimentary remarks made as to British blindness and the rest need not be set out in detail. Matters having been so admirably arranged, there was no great hurry on the Russian part to take consular possession of Meshed. At length, however, the Russian Consul-General started, and was not long in reaching his destination. Conceive his disgust, on reaching Meshed, to find that our late Military Commissioner at Teheran was in-stalled, with his staff, as British Consul-General, and that he had been there in that capacity for six weeks? "The meteor-flag of England" had literally in Meshed, metaphorically in all Turkis-tan, streamed across the sky, making a great im-pression in all that region, stimulating our credit in Persia and adding to our *prestige* throughout Central Asia. Russia was greatly annoyed, and complained to Lord Salisbury as Foreign Secre-tary that she had been over-reached, that our action was not honourable, and so on. There was a disposition in our Foreign Office to accept this view of the case, and it is just possible Sir Drum-mond Wolff received a snubbing for his zeal, all of which was, of course, duly reported to the Chancellaire at St. Petersburg. But the British Consul-General is still at Meshed, and there is not the slightest intention of requesting Sir Drummond Wolff to resign his Ambassadorship. Now let your poets take the facts in hand and give us a stirring ballad.

The principal topic of conversation is the deter-mined stand that is being made by the Parliamen-tary stalwarts, as they are called, against the pro-posed grants to Prince Albert Victor and his sister. It is alleged by Mr. Storey and his friends that in the line they have adopted, they have the sym-pathy of the rank and file of the Tory democracy as well as of the Liberal working men. However that may be, it is undeniable that while the opponents of the grants are making a great deal of noise, the other side is very quiet, and, what is more remark-able, there has been, so far, little denunciation of the Labouchere-Storey party. In this respect they are more fortunate than those who took up the same attitude on previous occasions of a similar character. It does not follow that Republicanism is spreading in this country—even so pronounced a Democrat as Mr. Bradlaugh admits that the masses prefer a monarchy—nor would it be safe to infer that the members of the reigning House are less popular than was the case when to oppose a Royal grant was almost universally considered an act approaching to high treason. But the opponents are very earnest. Mr. Morley in his speech to the Northumbrian miners was pleased to give the Heir-Apparent a good charac-ter for performing with satisfaction his "trade" as a prince. Objection has been taken to the language employed in these references to the Prince of Wales, but those who accuse the right hon. gentle-man of "bad taste" can scarcely be congratulated on their acumen. It is foolish to suppose that Mr. Morley intended any disrespect to his Royal Highness two or three days after enjoying the latter's hospitality at Marlborough House. Politi-cians, if they understand their "trade," suit their vocabulary to the particular audience they happen to be addressing. A public speaker who made use of exactly the same terms to a meeting of farm labourers that he employed in addressing an assembly of highly educated persons would clearly not know his business. Mr. Morley thinks that while it is right that the eldest son of the Heir-Apparent should receive an allowance from the country, the case of the other children stands upon a different footing. Whether he will give practical effect to his views when the question comes up for consideration remains to be seen. If he does, he will not be without supporters in his own party. Mr. Morley owes his appointment to the Select Committee just formed, to the un-willingness of Sir William Harcourt to serve—a fact that, I am told, is being much commented upon in Radical circles in a manner far from flattering to the descendant of kings, who expects some day to step into Mr. Gladstone's shoes. Still these stern, unbending politicians ought to give Sir William credit for joining Mr. Labouchere in his mischievous endeavour to empower the Select Com-mittee to "send for persons, papers, and records." It has almost escaped attention that Mr. Gladstone, the "last of the genuine Tories," as some describe him, was the only member of his 1886 ministry, if we except the Unionists, who voted with the major-ity. Mr. Marjoribanks, Lord Randolph's brother-in-law, also went into the same lobby, but as he was only a junior whip, he can hardly be considered at present as included in the Parliamentary hierarchy. No fewer than six ex-ministers besides Sir William Harcourt voted in favour of Mr. Labouchere's embarrassing amendment, namely, Mr. Childers, Mr. H. H. Fowler, Mr. Bryce, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Osborne Morgan, and Mr. Henry Broadhurst. As Mr. Gladstone had been closely concerned in the appointment of the Committee and the settlement of its programme, he could not decently abstain from supporting the proposals of the Government. There is, of course, no truth in the report that the action of his followers caused him any annoyance. Fancy Mr. Childers, for example, doing anything that was likely to annoy the G. O. M.!

The lion's share of the fighting on Tuesday night devolved upon Mr. Storey, who is no respecter of persons, and would just as soon fall upon his own leader—indeed he would have done so on this occasion if the Speaker had not intervened—as upon an opponent, if he thought the former wrong. Many Radicals who do not find Mr. Storey's personality what would be called engaging are glad that he should be their temporary leader rather than Mr. Conybeare, and it was with a sigh of relief that they heard that the hope of the Camborne Mines would be unavoidably absent from Parliament whilst this question is being dealt with. They are doubtless right in thinking that Mr. Conybeare's presence would have done them more harm than good. It was rather hard that Mr. W. H. Smith should have had to bear the brunt of Mr. Storey's outcry against the delay in making known the names of the Committee, seeing that the fault did not entirely rest with him. One explanation is that Mr. Gladstone, on being shown the list early on Monday evening, put it in his pocket and carried it off to a dinner party. But this excuse will hardly do. Suppos-ing that the Government had not another list in their possession, they might surely have got at Mr. Gladstone before a quarter to twelve. Mr. Storey's complaint against the composition of the Committee was all very well as a peg on which to hang a vicious attack on Mr. Chamberlain, "who re-presents nothing and nobody but himself," but most impartial persons think that, as parties stand, the Extremists are quite fairly represented. It was unkind to single out poor Sir Henry Vivian for attack, simply because many years ago, in a description of a visit to the United States, he gently suggested that the Americans would be better off if they adopted a monarchical form of Government. This is rather ungenerous treatment of a gentleman who has for so many years added respectability to the Welsh Parliamentary con-tingent. Many sympathised with the badly-used Baronet from Wales—few, I fancied, felt any real pity for the right hon. member for Birmingham, who was so unmercifully treated by Mr. Storey. Mr. Chamberlain, who, little expecting what was going to happen, had brought down his charm-ing wife to listen to the debate, affected an air of indifference, but it was manifest that he did not altogether relish Mr. Storey's references to those "who toil not, neither do they spin," and to the days when "he developed a wild and extravagant form of republicanism." Mr. Storey's curious *lapsus* was also much enjoyed by the House, and by one, at least, of the occupants of the Ladies' Gallery. "The right hon. gentle-man," exclaimed Mr. Storey, "has been shorn of his Radical locks—shorn of his Radical principles, wherein lay his strength. He has been delivered into the hands of the Delilah (here the House roared with laughter)—I mean of the Philistines. He has been delivered by Delilah—by the hon. member for the Bordesley division of Birmingham into the hands of the Philistines." Mr. Jesse Collings has, since the great defection, been com-pared to many more or less notorious historical characters, but no one, not even the most fervid of Irish orators, has previously reached that height of imagination to describe the "member for three acres and a cow" as Delilah! Many rumours are afloat as to the views said to be entertained in illustrious circles regarding the way Parliament is treating this question; but they are probably inven-tions. If they are not inventions, they are imper-tinences, and as such need not be further alluded to. It is satisfactory to know that the Com-mittee who have appointed Mr. Smith as their chairman will immediately get to work, and it may be hoped that as the result of their investigations, some arrangement will be come to that will put an end to these vexatious appeals and unseemly wrangles.

Next in importance to the Royal grants question is the new departure of the Parnellites. The announcement of the contemplated formation of a Tenants' Defence League came as a surprise, and the public—the English public at all events—is inclined to defer its final judgment on this move until it knows something more about the matter. The Parnellites say that they have taken Mr. Balfour at his word, and it has been sarcastically suggested that the Chief Secretary should be elected as the first President of the League. In defending Mr. Smith-Barry's Defence Association, Mr. Balfour said if he were an Irish tenant he would combine with his brother-tenants to defend their mutual right. The right hon. gentleman would say, there are defence associations and defence asso-ciations. However, it seems that, whatever may be said about previous Irish movements of a similar character, the Tenants' Defence League is to be established on purely constitutional lines, and the best legal advice is said to have been taken by those who are entrusted with the framing of the rules. The Unionists affect to be in no way dismayed by the change in the tac-tics of their opponents, and confidently predict that whatever the intentions of its founders may be, it will in the end be impossible for the new organiza-tion to abstain from coming into conflict with the law. Some of Lord Salisbury's supporters regard the creation of the Defence League as a movement to the rear, and as an admission that the Plan of Campaign has failed. Certainly the Plan was dis-liked no less by the Roman Catholic Church than by such leaders of the Irish party as Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt. The inception of the Defence League is due to one of the Archbishops, Dr. Croke, more than to any other man, and it is specially recommended by Mr. Parnell himself. Unkind persons say that it is only another way of raising the wind. It may be well imagined that the funds of the Irish Parlia-mentary party have been greatly diminished by the expenses connected with the Special Commis-sion. Now, to the great rejoicing of everybody ap-proaching a termination, something must be done to replenish the empty coffers. But in this respect the Irish party are no worse than other political parties. They do not include in their ranks many magnates like the Dukes of Bed-ford and Westminster, who can pay down large sums for political purposes, and so they must provide the sinews of war in the best way open to them. Until the Convention at which the League is to be formally started, we shall pro-bably not know what it really is to be—at any rate those who, with our present information, on the one hand laud it up to the skies and on the other condemn it as beneath contempt, may be credited with a larger share of audacity than common-sense.

There is, after all, a chance of the India Council Bill becoming law this Session. Moved to com-passion apparently by Mr. W. H. Smith's earnest manner in referring to the measure last night, Mr. Bradlaugh has withdrawn his opposition. Sir Roper Lethbridge has done ditto; and there only now remains on the paper the ridiculous proposal of Sir George Campbell to increase, instead of decrease, the number of the Secretary of State's advisers, unless the junior member for Northampton should be able to gain the good-will of Mr. Courtney. When the Indian Budget debate comes up for consideration (!), the speech he is burn-ing to deliver will have to stand over until next Session. There is a certain amount of hypo-crisy about the complaints so common at this period of the year about the postponement of the Indian financial statement to the last week. Some years ago—I forget whether Lord George Hamil-ton or Mr. Stanhope was Under-Secretary at the time—as a change, the Budget was introduced quite early in the Session. Was the House crowded with members anxious to show their interest in the affairs of our Eastern Empire? Not a bit of it. The attendance was first as small as it would have been if the question had been deferred until the last day of the Session—the discussion just as dull and uninstructive.

A great many stories are current concerning the Shah's smart remarks. A number of them are collected in the paper Sir Edwin Arnold edits. Here is one told to me which has not ap-peared in print. His Majesty was informed of Mr. Gladstone's approaching golden wedding, and it was explained to him that a golden wedding meant that a husband had lived with one wife for fifty years. "Ah!" said the Shah, without a moment's hesitation, "it is better to live fifty years with one wife than one year with fifty wives!" His Majesty should know something of one aspect at least of the case he put so pithily.

I was able to send you a telegram a few days ago in anticipation of the announcement in the papers that it had been definitely arranged who should be Prince Albert Victor's mentor on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to India. The selection of Sir Edward Bradford has given im-mense satisfaction to all who have the pleasure of that distinguished officer's acquaintance, and I have no doubt the news will have been equally gratifying to his numerous friends on your side. It is probable that the Prince and his suite will go out in the Arcadia, but I shall perhaps be in a position to tell you for certain in my next letter.

The most surprising thing about Mr. Seton Karr's article on the Native Press of India, just published here, is that he confines himself to Western India in his search for disloyal utterances which would justify the re-imposition of Lord Lytton's Press Act. Such journals as the *Indu Prakash* and the *Rast Goftar* are held up as the "dreadful examples" which demonstrate the necessity for strong steps being taken. Mr. Seton Karr backs up his argu-ment by citing passages from the offending jour-nals. Herein he blunders. He would not find half a dozen men in England who would agree with him that there is anything very dreadful in the passages which are quoted. On the other hand, there is a great host who will resist to the last any attempt to re-impose the gagging measure or anything like it. Considering what a shocking creature the Bengali Babu journalist is, Mr. Seton Kerr cannot be congratulated on refraining from hunting in such a promising quarter for powder and shot.

HER MAJESTY has accepted, as a present from Mr. J. Charlton Humphreys, the Royal pavilion which he erected for her use during the Agricul-tural Show. It will shortly be removed to Osborne.

"HELD BY THE ENEMY" AT THE NOVELTY.

THE Bombay theatre-going public on Saturday night echoed the sentiments of the people of Europe, America, and Australia that Mr. William Gillett's play "Held by the Enemy" is good. The fame the drama had attained in so many parts of the world had very evidently excited the curiosity of the Bombay public, judging from the large audience which crowded the theatre. The overture began prompt at the advertised time, but many evident signs of impatience manifested themselves, particu-larly from the pit and gallery, which were filled shortly after the doors were thrown open. Con-sidering the heavy work the Stanley Company has had during the week, playing different pieces every night, and that Saturday night was the first time they had played "Held by the Enemy," the players are to be congratulat-ed on the smoothness with which the piece ran. A little hesitation was noticeable at times, and the prompter got little chance of falling asleep; but there was nothing to interfere with the action of the play, or which caused it to drag in any way. There were a few things which the stage manage-ment might have improved upon. For instance, in act 3 the use of gunpowder was necessary; but in striving after effect, they blundered in blow-ing off too much, so much so that a great portion of the dialogue was completely lost. The most of the scene was acted in dumb show, and instead of being impressive, the excited gesticulations of the players seemed ridiculous and caused laughter. What was the necessity, too, for bringing on Colonel Prescott, wounded, with a great splash of red representing blood on his shoulder? Such an effect might suit the tastes of an audience in a booth at a country fair; but many in the stalls on Saturday night were observed to shudder. And no wonder. An actor of such talent as Mr. Pyne is quite able to portray the wounded soldier, without showing so much blood on his dress. Without going into the plot, a synopsis of which was given in a preliminary notice on Saturday, we may as well come to the acting. Some of the characters were well portrayed, some otherwise. Miss Plaisted was cast for a part which suited her to a nicety. In the first and last act her light-comedy powers were shown off to advantage in her dialogues with Mr. Bean. Miss F. Stanley was fairly satisfactory as the elder sister Rachel, and Miss Ada Maitland played quietly and in a most lady-like manner as Aunt Euphemia. Mr. H. Pyne was Colonel Prescott, the hero of the drama, and he certainly delivered his lines and acted with sufficient rigour. Lieutenant Gordon Hayne is a character which, if in capable hands cannot, fail to win the sympathy of an audience, and it must be said of Mr. Fletcher at no point did he fail to score. Amongst the gentlemen, however, the best and most naturally played part was that of the artist, Thomas Henry Bean, by Mr. Clevedon Wood. Mr. Wood is a young and modest member of the company, who seldom shows himself in the foreground; but his clever delineation of the cool, easy-going, kind-hearted American artist ought to place him amongst the more prominent members, and it is to be hoped that, having so come to light, he may be seen oftener than hitherto in leading parts. Mr. R. Stephenson had the rôle of the shrewd, lynx eyed Surgeon Fielding, which he acted well; but he had evidently made up in a bad light. Mr. H. Stanley's Uncle Rufus was an unmistakeably clever character sketch of the coloured servant. The minor parts were as a whole well played.

A NEW LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

AT the invitation of, and under arrangements made by, Dr. Ryder, a meeting of ladies was held at the Elphinstone High School on Saturday afternoon, to consider what steps should be adopted for the form-ation of a Ladies' Association in Bombay. About fifty ladies were present, among whom were about eight or ten Parsee ladies and two Hindu ladies, the rest being Europeans. Not a single gentleman was present, even the reporters of the press being exclud-ed. On the motion of Dr. Ryder, Mrs. Lyon was called to the chair.

Dr. Ryder, in addressing the meeting, pointed out the necessity for forming in Bombay a Ladies' Associa-tion. After speaking at some length on female educa-tion in England, she referred to a Ladies' Association formed in America, the members of which number about a lakh and three-quarters. In connection with the Association, a meeting was held last year at Bolton, at which female delegates from all the world, except India and China, were present. The object of the meeting was to show what women can do. Five years hence, another similar meeting is to be held there, and Dr. Ryder expressed a hope that a represent-ation of the Bombay Ladies' Association would be pre-sent on that occasion. The object of an association like that proposed was mutual improvment and mutual help, and there was a special need for such an asso-ciation in this country.

Another lady spoke in support of Dr. Ryder's pro-posals, after which Pundita Ramabai, in an impressive address, expressed thanks to Dr. Ryder for her trouble in taking up the subject, expressing also her views on female education and the advantages of an association like that proposed to be formed.

Miss Sherinbai Manockjee Cursetjee next ad-dressed the meeting and urged the necessity for the formation of a Ladies' Association in Bombay, independ-ently of any help from the other sex, remarking that she could not understand why men should be consider-ed the better part of creation and why women should not make themselves the equals of men in good quali-ties and mental capacity. She suggested that their society should be named "The Women's United Lite-rary Association."

Miss Hunt, a student of the Medical College, thanked Miss Sherinbai, whose views, she said, were entitled to their support.

Dr. Ryder expressed her intention of calling three or four other meetings in the same place, when she expressed a wish that those present would be accom-panied by their mothers and sisters. It was intended to give an annual dinner at which women only should attend, and where toasts should be proposed as done among men.

The ladies present were thanked for their attend-ance, and the singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

RUKHMABAI IN ENGLAND.

THE following from the gossip columns of a London evening paper of July 12 will interest Rukhmabai's many friends in Bombay:—"Rukhma-bai gives her countenance to women's suffrage, and was at Lady Portsmouth's women's suffrage meeting the other day. You cannot surely have forgotten Rukhmabai; she is the extremely plucky little lady who, revolting against a marriage made for her when she was a baby, refused when she came to the years of discretion to give herself to an impecunious and dissipated husband, so-called, who could be no mate for her. She is the bright bird which heralds the reform of the Indian marriage laws, and has done more for the womanhood of India by persistence in passive resistance to an unjust social custom than anybody in our day. Naturally she had worshipful eyes thrown upon her, and many admiring things were said to her. She is in the full blush of early womanhood, and is very comely both in feature and in figure. In her native dress, bareheaded, and without ornament, she is very pleasant to behold. Her manners are purely womanly. There is no fierceness in the fire in her eyes, nor any mere foolish obstinacy in the resolution of her mouth. One positively shudders at the idea of such a creature being handed over without help or hope to an unworthy lord, caring nothing for her, and avowedly seeking only the control of her portion. Ruhkmabai received many compliments yesterday, but she may depend upon it that they were no mere formalities of society.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 28.—The barometric changes are small, except in Bengal and Assam, where the barometer has risen briskly. Pressure is consider-ably below the average on the west coast and above it in Bengal, Burma, and the N.-W. Pro-vinces. Easterly winds of moderate strength are blowing across Central India and the peninsula. Skies are more clouded in the Central Provinces and Central India. Bombay current is weak at present and giving moderate rain to the coast dis-tricts only. Bengal current is giving steady rain to Burmah and Bengal, and a few showers in the eastern districts of the N.-W. P. There was no rain yesterday in the Panjab, Rajputana, and Cen-tral India. There are slight indications of increas-ing current and rainfall on the west coast.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

As will be seen from our telegraphic columns, the marriage of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales and the Duke of Fife was solemnised in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace on Saturday by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The evening mail left, the *Globe* says, consider-able activity was being displayed in official circles in connection with the approaching marriage of the Princess Louise of Wales and the Earl of Fife. The ceremony was to be in semi-state, and the first care of the Lord Chamberlain, who had control of the arrangements, had been to see that Buckingham Palace Chapel, which has not been used for a long time, was put in proper state of repair.

The chapel is a small one, and cannot hold more than 200 persons, so that the number of persons who could witness Saturday's ceremony was necessarily limited. The edifice was placed in the hands of workmen of the Office of Works, who were set to renovating and decorating it. State uniforms was to be worn by all who attend the ceremonial, and the Mall was to be lined with troops.

The Shah of Persia, who expressed a particular desire to be present, was at Brighton on Friday, and was to travel to town on the morning of the wedding.

A TOUCH OF ROMANCE.

I hear (says the London correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser*) that the affection which exists be-tween the Earl of Fife and the Princes Louise is not an affair of recent growth. It began about five years ago, when the Princess was between seventeen and eighteen years of age, and has increased with the lapse of years. It is the habit now to say that English Royal marriages are affairs of the heart. How often this is accurate no one can say, but there is no doubt that it is true in the present case. I am told that re-gularly for the past four years the Princess bought birthday presents for the Earl. Not, however, being a declared lover, she never sent them, but she gave them to him in a body the day after the publication of their engagement.

Another correspondent says the story goes that Princess Louise of Wales has been in love with the Earl of Fife since she came out, and has never cared for any one else, and that as every other suitor was distasteful to her, and she seemed so determined in her resolution to marry no one she did not care for, the Prince and Princess of Wales at last consented to it. It is said that Lord Fife will not allow the Princess to be called Her Royal Highness, and that she is to have no lady-in-waiting, and they are to remain on in his house in Cavendish Square, and that their lives will be as simple and free from pomp and ceremony as any ordinary English lady's and gentleman's.

THE TROUSSEAU.

The trousseau of the Princess was made in Paris, London, and Edinburgh. The wedding gift of the Earl of Fife was purchased at one of the largest jewellers in Bond Street, and it consists of a tiara of diamonds.

The Queen expressed her intention of attending the marriage. Her Majesty was to travel specially from Osborne to London in order to be present at her granddaughter's nuptials, and, after a day's stay in town, return to the Isle of Wight.

The great officers of the household and the Mistress of the Robes were to be in attendance on her Majesty at the royal wedding; but very few invitations were to be issued, and the *dejeuner* after the ceremony was to be given at Buckingham Palace.

BRIDESMAIDS.

It was expected that the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, Princess Alix of Hesse, the Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Victoria of Teck, and Princess Alice of Albany, would be the bridesmaids. The announcement that "one or two of the Princesses of Prussia" were to be among the brides-maids was considered entirely speculative, it was said to be highly improbable that either the Empress Frederick or any of her daughters could return to England in time to be present at her niece's wedding.

The tenants on Lord Fife's estates in the Banff and Macduff districts having intended to give his lordship a wedding gift, he has written a letter, in the course of which he says these are not times for tenants to devote their resources to any objects which are not strictly necessary, and he declines to accept the intended gift. In conclusion, he says he feels none the less deeply touched at the warm cordial feelings which have prompted this generous offer.

THE RIGHT OF SUCCESSION.

The statement that the Princess will renounce her right of succession to the Throne upon her marriage is (a correspondent avers) completely unfounded. Her aunt upon her marriage with Lord Lorne made no such renunciation, and the fact that Her Royal Highness stands fourth in the order of succession will in no way be interfered with. The only renun-ciation that has taken place in the Royal Family among the children or grandchildren of Her Majesty has been that of the Prince of Wales, who has form-ally made over to his brother the Duke of Edinburgh his rights of succession to the Grand Duchy of Coburg.

SOME MORE WEDDINGS TO COME.

Truth says Lord Fife proposed at Ascot, and says that the Landgrave of Hesse will marry one of the other of the Prince of Wales daughters, and the hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Laugenburg the other. Lord Fife, *Truth* further says, intends to rent a place in Norfolk, Castle Rising, of which he has been the tenant during the last two years, is not large enough for him in his new condition. Duff House, his place, near Banff, where the Prince of Wales stayed a few years ago, is one of the finest houses in the north of Scotland, and it stands in a richly-wooded park, and contains a superb collection of pictures. Duff has been practically shut up for many years, but it will probably become the principal Scotch residence of Lord Fife and his Royal wife, until a new house is built on the Den-side property, as New Mar Lodge is a most skimble-skamble building, which has been constantly enlarged in patches without any fixed plan being followed. It is a miserably shabby place; and Old Mar Lodge is even worse, for although the park is pretty, the site lies low, and there is no view. New Mar Lodge will probably be pulled down, and the new house built on the site, which is an excellent one, and there would be grand views from the windows if the place were not so thickly surrounded by trees.

THE GUESTS.

Two *dejeuners* were to be given at the Palace, the one for the Royal Family, and the other (in the Marble Hall) for the company. Invitations were to be sent to the King and Queen of Denmark, the Empress Frederick and her daughters, the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Alix, the Empress Eugenie, and the King of the Greeks and his eldest son.

A FRENCH IDEA.

One of the French papers describes Princess Louise of Wales as "the favourite granddaughter of the Queen," who "keeps her very often with her for a considerable time." As a matter of fact, Princess Louise has never stayed with the Queen, for she has only visited her Majesty with her parents three or four times a year. The Queen's "favourite granddaughters are Princess Victoria of Prussia and Princess Alix of Hesse.

LORD FIFE'S DUKEDOM.

It is probable, according to *Truth*, that Lord Fife will be created Duke of Inverness. The proposal to confer a dukedom upon Princess Beatrice's husband has excited vehement protests in certain high quarters, and Prince Christian's superior claims are being urged upon the Queen. It would cer-tainly be grossly unfair to make Prince Henry a Duke and to ignore his brother-in-law, who is not only married to an elder sister, but who is of Royal birth, and is regarded at Continental Courts as one of the "born." I certainly have been under the impression—and I still am under the impression—that no naturalised British subject can be made a Peer."

THE PRINCESS'S FUTURE POSITION.

Lord Salisbury has sent a memorandum, on the part of the Cabinet, to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales, concerning the future position of Princess Louise. The Prime Minister and his colleagues have thought it expedient (and very properly) to point out that at present only the lives of her two brothers stand between the Princess and the direct succession to the Throne. Prince Albert Victor is going to India in the autumn for several months, and Prince George follows an adventurous profession. If the two brothers died without issue Princess Louise would ultimately succeed to the throne. No subject could possibly be allowed to become Prince Consort to a reigning Queen, and it is easy to imagine the very embarrassing complication which would be the result of either Lord Fife or any one in a similar position becoming the father to the Heir-apparent to the Throne, or, possibly, even to the actual Sovereign. The practice among the Imperial and Royal families of Europe, writes Mr. Labouchere, is for any Prince or Princess who contracts a morganatic marriage to formally renounce his or her right of succession, and presumably this course will be followed in the present case.

COLONEL E. H. THOMAS, Madras Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 22nd Madras Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th June last.

MR. A. P. HOWELL, who is succeeded by Mr. Fitzpatrick from Assam as Resident at Hyderabad, resigns the Civil Service from the 13th proximo.

CRICKET.

BYCULLA CLUB VS. GYMKHANA.

Rain has disappointed cricketers on not a few occasions since the season began; but no better weather could have favoured the playing off of this important and interesting annual fixture on Saturday. There was a large turn-out of spectators, both ladies and gentlemen; and the field all around was thickly lined with crowds of people. It was pleasant to note the warm interest and kindly feeling that existed amongst natives, who were most enthusiastic in their applause when anything clever was done by either batsmen or fielders. The game was a most exciting one. The teams were evenly matched, and although the Gymkhana team lost, they played up most pluckily towards the end. The Byculla innings opened badly and ended badly, but when Nicolson went in, the game grew lively, he, with heavy hitting, raising the score rapidly. He bothered the bowlers exceedingly, and during his innings several changes were tried with little effect. The partnership between Messrs. Walker and Reid was most valuable also. At the beginning of the Gymkhana innings it looked as if they were going to be heavily beaten; but towards the middle Messrs. Sangster and Wilkins improved matters, the former playing a really beautiful game for his 28; but it was to Messrs. Cunningham and Penny most credit was due for pulling up the score as they did. Nine wickets fell for 93, and excitement waxed strong as they slowly and steadily piled on the runs till 111 was reached, when Penny was smartly stumped, and the innings terminated 8 behind their opponents. The fielding on both sides was good, especially of the Byculla team, and Steel's bowling was greatly admired. Nicholson deserves much praise for his performance behind the wickets; it was indeed greatly due to his smart wicket-keeping that the Byculla team won.

Colonel Merriman, winning the toss, elected to bat first and at noon the game began, Messrs. E. E. Steel and J. H. Twiss appearing at the wickets against the bowling of Messrs. J. B. Macbeth and A. B Barton. The game opened somewhat discouragingly for the Byculla. Barton had the first over, and off his fourth ball Twiss got a cut for a single and Steel followed up with a pretty drive, which, however, being smartly returned only brought one. Steel then got another single off Macbeth's bowling, which brought Twiss to face the bowler. The batsman here was very unfortunate, playing a ball into his wicket and displacing his bails. Thus the first wicket went down for only 3. H. G. Gell partnering Steel, runs came a little slowly at first. Barton put up a maiden over, and it appeared as if Macbeth was going to follow suit, when Gell managed to drive the last ball of the over for two. Barton followed by bowling another maiden, and then came the first sensational hit of the match, Steel driving a ball delivered by Macbeth beautifully for four. The ball was cleverly placed, and the batsmen ran it out easily. Matters now grew more lively, for Gell immediately after sent a full-pitched ball to leg to the boundary, thus securing four. The bowlers hereupon appeared to grow a little more cautious; but the batsmen were equally so. Steel played faultless cricket, never attempting to strike out unless he saw a good opportunity to make a safe hit. After returning a few balls back to the bowlers, he again made a pretty drive off Macbeth's bowling to the boundary, and Gell followed his partner's example with a boundary drive and another for two. Those hits helped Gell's score immensely, for he had now reached double figures, having 14, while Steel's score stood at 11. After adding two from a full pitched ball by Macbeth, he next struck an exceedingly pretty and well placed out off the same bowler, which brought another couple. Immediately after this, Steel, in trying to cut a ball delivered by Macbeth, was unfortunate enough to put himself out in the same way as Twiss, drawing the ball into his wicket, and so having to retire with 16 to his credit, (2 for 32). A change in the bowling was now tried, Sangster relieving Barton, and Jardine, who filled Steel's vacancy, opened with a two off the latter bowler. Gell, after taking another beautiful boundary hit, allowed Macbeth to reach his wicket, and the third wicket fell for 39. Twelve of Gell's 20 was made up of three 4's. The next wicket brought no runs, for Jardine was no sooner partnered by Forrest than Sangster bowled him. (4 for 39.) Nicholson becoming Forrest's partner, the game quietened down for a short time, and Sangster bowled a maiden. Off the latter's next over, however, Nicholson managed a heavy drive, which brought him 3. Meanwhile Forrest was playing very careful cricket, attempting nothing, and during the next few overs there was nothing worth chronicling, until Nicholson, getting an opportunity to hit out, got away a drive to the boundary, spoiling what otherwise would have been a maiden over to Sangster. The score now standing at 49, another change of bowling was tried, O'Shea giving Macbeth a rest. Nicholson at this point commenced a show of heavy hitting and had two boundary hits in succession. This brought the score up very rapidly to 60 and Nicholson's score to 17, while the other batsman had not yet got a run, Macbeth bowling three successive maidens to him. As O'Shea was becoming a little expensive it was deemed advisable to try some slow bowling, and A. D. Wilkins relieved O'Shea with the ball. This change had the desired effect, for his third ball took Forrest's wicket (5 for 62). Barton going on to bowl again for Macbeth, who had already bowled thirteen overs, Nicholson got two successive drives off that gentleman's bowling, each for 2, and then Wilkins giving him a tempting ball, Nicholson again hit out. The ball looked at first as if it were going right out of the boundary, but landing just inside the flags, 3 were run for it easily. While the latter batsman was doing all the heavy hitting, Walker was playing a cautious game, and when the tiffin bell rang at half-past one, he had secured 7, Nicholson having 25. With the score standing at 76, the game was resumed, but it had not proceeded far when Nicholson returned a ball to Macbeth, who promptly held it. The partnership between Walker and F. Reid was an interesting one. The latter hit out hard, and exactly 20 runs were put on ere the new comer gave Gould a chance, which was taken (7 for 99). Walker, who was still playing very steadily, brought his score up gradually by neat clean hitting, and was next joined by Dr. Field, who also played a steady game. Sangster taking the leather in hand again, his second ball, which was played a little to leg, was beautifully collared by Walker, adding 4 to his score. The following over Dr. Field, tempted to hit out to Macbeth, drove his ball a little too high. It looked as if the sun would have interfered with the fielder, Dr. Wilkins, but he held the ball beautifully (8 for 118). Another wicket fell immediately after, Walker's wicket going down before a ball from Macbeth (9 for 118). Walker's 25 was made by strong, bold batting, some of his hits being beautiful drives. Colonel Merriman and Dr. Geld were now together, but the partnership did not last long, and the innings closed for 119.

Dr. Wilkins and O'Shea were the first to go in for the Gymkhana, E. G. Steel and Dr. Field bowling. The innings opened, like that of the Byculla, badly. O'Shea hit Steel's first ball for a single, and Dr. Wilkin's got the next away also for one; a bye for 4 made 6, and then O'Shea spread the doctor's wickets. On A. E. Barton joining O'Shea play was a trifle slow for a bit; but some excitement was caused when, after scoring 2, Barton was tempted to hit out at one of Steel's slows. He drove it high over the bowler's head, but amid most deserving applause, Forrest caught it splendidly (2 for 11). The next wicket added no runs, O'Shea being smartly stumped by Nicholson off Steel's bowling. Captain Jervois and A. D. Wilkins getting together, the Captain promised well, opening his score with a boundary leg hit off Steel. But that was all he got In attempting to run for a rather pretty drive, Steel was a little too smart for him in returning the ball, and he was run out (4 or 16). Matters looked rather serious for the Gymkhana team, and when Sangster joined Wilkins it did not appear as if they were going to do much good. Steel's bowling appeared very tantalising, and when a ball was got away it required to be well placed to make anything, for the field was beautifully set. After some careful tapping at the balls, Sangster managed to drive Steel for a three, and the succeeding ball he also drove well to long field off, but the ball being smartly fielded and quickly returned by Gell, the hit only fetched one run. The batsmen seemed now, though not scoring quickly, to have got settled down. Their partnership had the appearance of lasting, which raised the spirits of the members of the Gymkhana team, and when Wilkins hit a ball from Dr. Field to the tent for 4 he was deservedly rewarded with a loud round of applause. Another 3 off Steel's bowling brought him into double figures. The batsmen seemed now to have fairly collared the bowling, and a change being considered advisable Gell relieved Dr. Field. His first over, however, cost 4, Sangster getting a single, and Wilkins 3, which was quite strong enough to reach the boundary had it not been hit too high. The score now stood at 43, when Wilkins was unfortunately stumped. Macbeth joining Sangster, play was a little less lively, but Sangster, who was playing a cool, steady game, kept putting on a row of singles, and quietly but surely bringing up his score. Macbeth batted away for a few minutes without doing anything; but with a fog hit off Steel for 3 he opened his score, at the same time causing 50 to be telegraphed. Then, after getting a single, he drove one of Gell's prettily to the off, fetching another 3. That finished his stay at the wickets, however, for Steel beat him in his next over, and he retired with only 7 to his credit. It is only fair, however, to add that Mr. Macbeth's score ought to have been more, but suffering from a sore foot he could not run so quickly as he ought to have done (6 for 55). Cunningham was the next man, and he began by cutting the first ball delivered to him for 2. Then Sangster made a beautiful drive. Steel sent up one of his tempting slows, but Sangster was not to be done. He drove it low and got 4. This he repeated off Steel's last ball of the over, and scored another round of applause, at the same time bringing his score up to 28, and overtopping, so far, all the other scores of the day, while the telegraph showed 70. This unfortunately ended his innings, being caught by Nicholson off Field's bowling (7 for 70). Another valuable partnership was that between Gould and Cunningham, and the game began to grow exceedingly exciting. Cunningham, who promised so well at the outset, fulfilled his promises by piling on the runs in beautiful style, while Gould did not play for nothing either. He opened with a 4 and shortly afterwards got a 3; but before he managed to reach double figures he gave Jardine a chance, which the latter was not slow to take (8 for 92). Still 28 runs were required to run, and there were only 2 wickets to fall. The excitement died down immediately, however, as Young skied a ball into Dr. Field's hands with only 1 to his credit (9 for 93). It may be imagined then, on Penny, the last man going in, driving a ball from Gell heavily for 4, how he was cheered. Some enthusiastic spectators considered, though it would be a tough job for the two last batsmen to pull off the game, there was some chance of them doing it yet. The players were encouraged with another cheer, when 100 was signalled. At 102 Cunningham's wicket had a narrow escape, as he drew the ball nearly in upon his stumps. The batsmen evidently recognising how much depended upon them, played a careful game. Even Cunningham did not hit out as freely as he had been doing. Again the excitement rose as the score crept steadily up, well as the field was set, and smartly as the Gymkhana team did their work. A few small hits and a 4 to Cunningham brought the score up to 111. Penny then gave a chance, which, however, was refused; but it mattered little, for he was stumped on the next ball by Nicholson, and the innings closed only 8 behind the Byculla score. Cunningham deserves great credit for his play, especially towards the close. He carried out his bat for 21.

The following are the scores:—

BYCULLA.

	1st innings.		2nd innings.	
E E Steel, b Macbeth	16	not out	1	
J H Twiss, b Macbeth	1	b O'Shea	11	
H G Gell, b Macbeth	20	c Barton, b O'Shea.	10	
Jas Jardine, b Sangster	2	not out	6	
H R W Forrest, b Wilkins	0			
E F Nicholson, c and b Macbeth	27			
A C Walker, b Macbeth	25	run out	3	
M F Reid, c Gould, b A D Wilkins	11	b Barton	4	
Dr J W Field, c Dr Wilkins, b Macbeth	5			
Dr H P Geld, not out	1	c Wilkins, b Macbeth	0	
Col W Merriman (capt), b Sangster	0			
Extras	11	Extras	1	
Total	119	Total	36	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st innings. B.	M.	R.	W.	2nd innings. B.	M.	R.	W.
A B Barton	65	2	42	0	10	0	10	1
J B Macbeth	85	5	22	5	35	3	15	1
A E Sangster	29	1	15	2				
O'Shea	15	1	8	0	25	1	10	2
A D Wilkins	45	2	21	3				

GYMKHANA.

O'Shea, s Nicholson, b Steel	2
Dr Wilkins, c Dr Field	1
A E Barton, b Steel	2
A D Wilkins, t Nicholson, b Steel	18
Captain Jervois, run out	4
A B Sangster, c Nicholson, b Dr Field	28
J B Macbeth, b Steel	4
P H Cunningham, not out	21
A P Gould, c Jardine, b Dr Field	8
W E Young, c Dr Field, b Gell	1
H Penny, s Nicholson, b Steel	8
Extras	13
Total	111

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
E E Steel	87	4	38	5
Dr Field	75	2	29	3
H Gell	55	1	30	1

GHADECHI VS. WADHWAN.

By far the most interesting and the best match of the season at Wadhwan came off last Saturday on His Highness's ground, and resulted, after a very close and exciting finish, in the defeat of the Ghadechi players by 11 runs. A large throng of fashionable spectators assembled on the cricket ground and the game was watched with the closest interest. Rarely has a match proved more attractive. His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Sayala, with the heir-apparent Madarsingjee, His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Vala, with his brother Akharajjee and Captain Ferries (Assistant Political Agent) were present. Both the elevens were strongly represented. His Highness was himself in the match, and so did the well known Parsee cricketer, Mr. Morenas, who had been to England with both the teams. The Ghadechi players were photographed, His Highness being taken in the group. Mr. B. S. Poobee, a well-known photographer, was specially called from Junagadh for the occasion. Mr. J. S. Templer, Executive Engineer, captained the Ghadechi side, whereas Mr. J. M. Morenas captained the other. The former having won the toss, put his opponents in to bat on a very slow and bad wicket. Messrs. Bhaijee and Futehbheg went first to the wickets to the bowling of Sergeant Holland's very fast round arm and Mr. Sims' left hand slows. The game was very slow at first, neither of the bats could get Holland away at all, and the slows of Sims were too straight to be trifled with. Bhaijee played the former with more ease than did his partner, and after some ten minutes succeeded in getting hold of a loose ball delivered by Holland and sent it off for a couple. Only, however, to be bowled off his pad by the same bowler in the same over. (1 for 3.) Samutjee went to the assistance of Futehbheg, who was clean bowled by Holland. (2 for 3.) Shivshunker succeeded him. Both the players played with caution. Maidens were the order of the day till Mr. Shivshunker hit Mr. Sims to leg for a couple; but he had very hard luck, for after knocking down more than a dozen very good balls, he was given out leg-before-wicket to Sergeant Holland. (3 for 25.) H. H. the Thakore Saheb filled up the vacancy. Mr. Samutjee, who was playing steadily in good style all the time, was also given out leg-before-wicket to Sergeant Holland. (4 for 26.) Mr. Morenas then came to the assistance of His Highness and at once began playing freely and easily in grand style. His Highness in the meantime playing some of the good length balls very prettily and with patience. Runs now came freely until Mr. Sims bowled His Highness with a shooter (5 for 35.) Messrs. Kalka and Jaingley, two of the very good bats, were disposed off easily for a few runs. (6 and 7 for 47.) Mr. Heerjee then joined the captain, but after having scored was caught and bowled by Mr. Sims. (8 for 55.) Mr. Mulshunker next partnered Mr. Morenas, and a pretty fair stand was made. The score was raised from 55 to 66, when the former (a very pretty bat), just after having been settled at the wickets, was finely caught by Mr. Hills at deep-slip. (9 for 66.) Mr. Chuman filled up the vacant position, and another useful stand was made, the score from 66 was taken to 83, when at last Mr. Chuman fell a victim to a deadly "Yorker." (10 for 83.) Mr. Morenas carried out his bat for 36. He played sound and most correct cricket. It will be seen from the score that he made more than half the total number of runs made from the bat. Mr. Templer deserves much praise for his clever wicket-keeping, in which department Sergeant Holland and Mr. Sims bowled very well, indeed, for the Ghadechi side. The fielding on the whole was smart, after luncheon, the Ghadechi players commenced batting, Messrs. Templer and Hills facing the attack of Messrs. Morenas and Jaingley. Both the batsmen made a determined stand and played very carefully, and in spite of many changes runs came rapidly, especially Mr. Templer hitting clean and hard, until at 21 Mr. Hills was bowled by Mr. Shiva. (1 for 21.) Mr. Macpherson came next. Much was expected from this pair, but Mr. Templer, in trying to get a run from mid-on, was run out. (2 for 31.) Mr. Sims partnered Mr. Macpherson, but before any one could do any more damage, Mr. Macpherson was bowled by Morenas. (3 for 38.) Sergeant Holland filled up the vacancy, but was clean bowled by the very first ball he received from Mr. Morenas. (4 for 40.) Mr. Renious succeeded him and played cautiously till Mr. Sims was run out. (5 for 40.) Mr. Wylie, a big hitter, did not quite realize the expectation formed from his side, as he was bowled by Mr. Jaingley after scoring a quartette. (6 for 54.) Mr. Spalding next appeared, and both men played defensive cricket with utmost care and improved the prospect of the game. A change was tried, but to no effect. At last Mr. Spalding, after having been at the wickets for a long time, was finely caught and bowled by Mr. Morenas. (7 for 61.) Mr. Honeyford, a very good hitter, filled up the vacancy, but to no purpose, as he was bowled by the second ball from Mr. Morenas. (8 for 65.) Mr. Hancock retired at the same total, being also bowled by the champion. (9 for 66.) Mr. Wakeford filled his place. Only 18 runs now wanted to win and 1 wicket to fall. Excitement of the spectators now knew no bounds. Both the players tried their hardest either to pass the Wadhwan score or to play out time if possible. Every stroke was applauded. Every ball was watched with the keenest anxiety. Every fieldsman was anxious, waiting to have a catch. Both the batsmen were trying and trying to get the runs required to win. Still the Wadhwanists were not to be beaten. They bowled calmly and fielded splendidly till the end. At last, when 12 runs were wanted to win, Mr. Jaingley clean bowled the last man. The cheers that greeted the fall of this last wicket were deafening. Mr. Renious carried out his bat for a very steadily played 17, and he well deserved the cordial reception he got in the pavilion.

The following are the scores and analysis:—

WADHWAN.

Mr Bhaijee, b Holland	2
Mr Futehbheg, b Holland	0
Mr Samutjee, l-b-w, b Holland	8
Mr Shivshunker, l-b-w, b Holland	11
His Highness Balsingjee, b Sims	0
Mr J M Morenas (captain), not out	36
Mr Kalkapursad, b Sims	1
Mr Jaingley, st Templer, b Sims	1
Mr Heerjee, c and b Sims	4
Mr Mulshunker, c Hills, b Holland	6
Mr Chuman, b Renious	2
Extras	12
Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sergeant Holland	21	9	30	5
Mr Sims	25	8	35	4
Mr Honeyford	4	1	3	0
Mr Spalding	2	1	3	0
Mr Renious	2	1	0	1

Sergeant Holland bowled 3 no balls and 1 wide.

GHADECHI.

Mr J M Templer (capt), run out by Heerjee, b Morenas	21
Mr C Hills, b Shivshunker	6
Mr Macpherson, b Morenas	5
Mr Sims, run out by Heerjee, b Morenas	5
Sergeant Holland, b Morenas	0
Mr Renious, not out	17
Mr Wylie, b Jaingley	4
Mr Spalding, c and b Morenas	5
Mr Honeyford, b Morenas	1
Mr Hancock, b Morenas	0
Mr Wakeford, b Jaingley	2
Extras	6
Total	72

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr J M Morenas	14	2	27	7
Mr Jaingley	15	2	24	2
Mr Shivshunker	6	1	14	1

Morenas and Shivshunker bowled one wide each.

THE MADRAS ARMY.

If the condition of the Madras Army can be judged from its Army List, some of the regiments must present a curious appearance. Complaints have been heard before of the superfluity of colonels and absence of majors which has resulted in the Southern Presidency from the working of the Staff Corps system, but they scarcely measured the real facts. As to majors, the grade is practically extinct, there are only five on regimental duty among all the Madras regiments. But this is nothing to the union of youth and age, June and December, which furnishes the officering of some of the corps. In one for instance, the colonel is a grey-haired warrior, dating from 1859, while his next subordinate, who is both adjutant and officiating second-in command, received his commission in 1884. The case of another regiment, the 17th Madras Infantry, is still more singular; for six months it has had no wing commanders at all, and the next senior officer after the Colonel has six years' service. Why this should be, why some regiments should have no commandants, and why others —30 per cent. of the whole number—should have only one wing commander, is a mystery. Doubtless there is a reason, or Sir Charles Arbuthnot, who has a well-deserved reputation for commonsense, would see to it. But even more mischievous than these half-filled ranks must be the constant transfer of officers to regiment from regiment. One corps (it is true, it has lost men on active service) has eight officers with it, of whom five do not belong to it. The proportion of officers in Madras who have been over ten years with a single regiment, is exceedingly small. No wonder that with such a system the Madrassi sepoy should fail to do himself justice.—*Pioneer.*

MUTINY AT HYDERABAD.

The Lahore paper says:—"It will be remembered that a short time ago some very grave acts of insubordination had been committed in F Battery 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, at Hyderabad, Sind. In fact, we even went so far as to say that something very much like mutiny had occurred, and that we trusted the matter would be fully investigated. Some 70 or 80 men of the battery, about the end of May last, absented themselves from marching order parade, for which they had been duly warned, and encamped out all night under some trees, a few miles from the station. The following morning they returned to barracks at the request of the officer commanding the station, and resumed duty as usual. Their motive for thus acting was said to be a protest against certain grievances they were supposed to be labouring under. We now see that three gunners and three drivers of this battery have been tried by general court-martial for causing a mutiny in connection with the above outbreak, and five of them have been sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour (in India) for two years. Several of the non-commissioned officers have also been summarily reduced to the ranks for their share in the disturbance. It was alleged that these non-commissioned officers, although not actually joining the men in absenting themselves from barracks, must have, nevertheless, been perfectly aware of the men's intention to do so, and they failed in their duty in not immediately reporting the same to superior authority. Each man who was absent, too, has been fined a day's pay and has, consequently, incurred an entry in the regimental defaulter's book. So far, then, the ringleaders have been punished and the ends of justice otherwise satisfied as far as concerns the act of mutiny; but we should be glad to hear that the other side of the question has been thoroughly looked into also—that is, the supposed grievances. It is difficult to believe that 70 or 80 men in their sober senses, could act as these have done without some very strong motive or reason being at the bottom of it all. Reform must be required somewhere."

BANK OF BENGAL.

The report of the directors of the Bank of Bengal, for the half year ended 30th June 1889 is issued. For the greater part of the half year it appears there was a full demand for money, and high rates of interest and discount prevailed. The bank's rate for demand loans averaged 9·309 per cent. The net profits at Head Office and Branches amounted to Rs. 17,96,563-13-7, which, with Rs. 76,602-12-5 brought forward from the previous half year, made a total of Rs. 18,73,166-10-0. This amount the directors disposed of as follows:—

I.—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of income tax	Rs.	10,00,000	0 0
II.—Transferred to Reserve Fund	... „	3,50,471	1 0
III.—Transferred to Gratuity and Pension Fund	... „	75,000	0 0
IV.—Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	... „	4,47,695	9 0
	Rs.	18,73,166	10 0

At the annual general meeting to be held on the 15th August, Mr. George Cheetham and Mr. A. B. Miller retire from office as directors, but are eligible for re-election. Auditors will also have to be appointed and their remuneration fixed. The present auditors, Mr. A. S. Lovelock and Mr. M. Meugens, offer themselves for re-election.

One of the principal operatons during the naval manœuvres is to be an attempted forcing of the Straits of Gibraltar.

A private bill is now passing through Parliament, the object of which is to authorise the sale of the valuable pictures of the late Duke of Somerset, which he left to his daughters, to be kept as heirlooms: but the estates, which he also left to his daughters are heavily encumbered, and the pictures are to be sold in order to pay off charges.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain J. Orman, with the English mails of the 12th July, arrived at Mazagon at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Landale	Mr Nayada and friend
Lt-Col Fawkes	Mr Butterworth
Mrs Fawkes, and 2 children	Capt Warden
Mr Macrae	Capt and Mrs Bellingham
Mr and Mrs Hamilton	Mr C A Mason
Mr J D Ross	Capt L Steel
Mr and Mrs J D Forbes	Mr E A Wake
Mr Wollam	Lt G S Fraser
Mrs Ollivant	Mr Hynes
Mr Wigley	Mr Dance
Mr Hannah	Mr Whitley
Mr Caunc	Mr Monks
Mr P Robinson	Mr Karaka
Surgn Fowler	Mr Younghusband
Mr and Mrs Lyon, child, & infant	Mr Elliott

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Ricardo	Mr Lentine
Mr and Mrs Donie	Mr Huggett
Mr J L Shirres	Hon R Steel
Mr Van Someran	Mr T Wake
Mr Hussein	Mr Stenson
Capt G W Clark	Mr and Mrs Marquiles

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 6TH TO 12TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle on Friday, when her Majesty's consent to the marriage of Princess Louise of Wales and the Earl of Fife was formally declared. The marriage is fixed for the 27th inst.

The Shah, on Friday, visited Kempton Park races, in company with the Prince of Wales. In the evening he dined with Lord Rosebery, and later he was present at a State concert in the Albert-hall. The Shah visited the Crystal Palace on Saturday, and witnessed a brilliant firework display. The Shah dined with the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield on Sunday, and the next day was present at a garden party, to which about 2,000 guests were invited. The Shah afterwards proceeded to Ashridge on a visit to Earl Brownlow. On Tuesday his Majesty lunched with Mr. A. de Rothschild at Halton, and subsequently proceeded on a visit to Lord Rothschild, at Waddesdon Manor. On Wednesday his Majesty arrived at Hewell Grange, the seat of Lord Windsor, and yesterday he visited many of the chief manufacturing establishments of Birmingham.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, on the question of the third reading of the Land Transfer Bill, Lord Bath moved the omission of clause 74, which was agreed to by 122 to 113. Lord Salisbury then said, as the clause was a vital one, he should not proceed further with the Bill. On Monday the Coal Duties (London) Abolition Bill was read a third time and passed. On Tuesday Lord Castletown moved a resolution calling on the Government for immediate action in respect of the Delagoa Bay Railway. Lord Salisbury objected to the motion that the question was between the Portuguese Government and a Portuguese company, and that sufficient information of the facts had not been obtained. The motion was withdrawn. Last night, on the motion for the second reading of the Agricultural Board Bill, the Duke of Richmond expressed doubts as to its expediency, but the motion was agreed to after a short discussion.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Scotch Local Government Bill was again discussed in committee. In the evening Mr. Brookfield moved for a committee to inquire into the diminution of the acreage of hop growth, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while declaring that any expectation of a protective duty was useless, consented to the motion in an amended form. On Monday Mr. W. O'Brien called attention to the conduct of the police at Charleville, and made some strong remarks concerning his own treatment, which the Speaker ruled to be out of order as a personal explanation. The clauses of the Scotch Local Government Bill were considered, but were not all disposed of when the House adjourned. On Tuesday various motions were made to omit certain names and to insert others in the list of the Committee on Royal Grants, but they were all rejected by large majorities. Last night, after much discussion, Mr. W. H. Smith's motion to devote the whole time of the Session to Government business was agreed to. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the Scotch Local Government Bill.

The freedom of the town of Cardiff was conferred on Saturday on Mr. Gladstone.

The polling in West Fife on Friday resulted in the return of Mr. Birrell, Gladstonian, by a majority of 793 votes over Mr. Wemyss, Liberal Unionist.

Notification of the baronetcy conferred upon Professor Stokes, President of the Royal Society, was published in Friday's *Gazette*.

At a special meeting of the Jockey Club, held on Saturday, resignation of membership by Sir G. Chetwynd was accepted.

At Friday's sitting of the Special Commission Mr. Davitt called as a witness Mr. J. Louden, who denounced the landlords, and said he had long laboured on behalf of the tenants. On cross-examination he said he had been an active member of the Land League. He did not know what had become of the League books, and he had made no inquiry concerning them. On Tuesday Messrs. Byrne, Jordan, and Mayne, Members of Parliament, were called, and stated that they had never encouraged crime in Ireland. Mr. J. O'Connor, M.P., was cross-examined at great length: Being questioned as to his connexion with Devoy and the Fenian Society, he declined to answer as a matter of honour, a reply which elicited the disapproval of the Court. The witness also swore that he believed innocent men were hung to the knowledge of the police, but he could not give names. On Wednesday Mr. J. O'Connor was further cross-examined, and other witnesses were called to show that crime and outrage had been denounced by the clergy and by the National League.

A workman at Jarrow, on Friday, murdered his wife, and then committed suicide.

The appeal of Mr. Conybeare, M.P., against the sentence of three months' imprisonment for inciting the tenants on the Olphert estates to disobey the law, was rejected by the County Court Judge on Friday.

At Waterford on Saturday seven men were remanded on a charge of murderously assaulting two police-constables, who are not expected to recover.

Obituary.—Hon. and Rev. J. T. Boscawen; Mr. F. C. Wombwell; Miss M.A. Mitchell, LL.D.

The dervish force is still threatening Assouan, but they are kept from the river by the Egyptian troops and gunboats. The rebels are in greater force than was at first believed and reinforcements are on their way to join them. A British regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and some artillery are being despatched to Assouan from Cairo.

The indictment against General Boulanger was presented on Saturday to the Committee of the High Court of Justice. It accuses the General of attempts to subvert the Government, and of misapplication of War Office funds.

The amended Army Bill was passed on Tuesday in the French Chamber. Service will now be universal, but only for nominally three years' duration. The Minister of Marine said he desired to expend 38 millions of francs for strengthening the Navy, but his colleagues had not yet decided upon the means of obtaining the funds.

Public opinion at Lisbon is strongly pronounced in favour of the action of the Portuguese Government in relation to the Delagoa Railway, and approves the suggestion that the disputed question should be referred to arbitration.

At the sitting of the Hungarian Delegation, on Tuesday, several members took exception to Count Kalnoky's policy towards the Balkan States as being wanting in firmness, but a vote of confidence in the Minister was ultimately adopted.

The Judge at Winnipeg has made an order for the extradition of Martin Burke, charged with the murder of Dr. Cronin.

Intelligence received from Lagos states that great uneasiness prevails there on account of the aggressive attitude of the French Resident at Porto Novo, who has proclaimed the intention of his Government to extend the sphere of French influence on the West African coast.

Very heavy storms of rain on Tuesday caused widespread damage in the eastern portion of New York State. Bridges were washed away, and traffic on roads was stopped by floods.

The project to hold an International Beauty Show at Paris has been abandoned. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the organisers of the affair have not only been overwhelmed by applications from fair and frivolous damsels, but they were appalled by the exactions and stipulations proposed by the most eligible persons among the candidates. Hence the organisers have arrived at the conclusion that their best policy was to give up all idea of holding the competition.

THE SHAH IN ENGL[AND]

The Shah visited the Kempton P[ark] on Friday, July 5. He did not displa[y] in the first race, but as he gradually [got] its object, his attention became mor[e] next insisted on betting on a horse in [the] old Selling Plate, but the greatest dif[ficulty] perienced in explaining to him th[e] phraseology of "five to one bar one." [He] at last quite mastered the argument [and] vested £4 on Fiddle and 1, ridden by [Cannon] would, if the horse won, be richer by £1[00] of Wales got five to two in pounds ag[ainst] for the Shah, and it won. His Maj[esty] pleased at his success that he had to be [awakened] special train was waiting to convey hi[m] Lord Rosebery, at Berkeley Square, e[arly] Shah at dinner.

FIREWORKS IN THE CRYSTAL PA[LACE]

On Saturday, 6th instant, the Shah vi[sited] tal Palace. The admission charged w[as] yet 42,500 persons passed the turns[tiles] which has seldom been exceeded even [on] The entertainment provided was a va[ried] was not till after darkness had come [on] grandest sight of all was witnessed. Th[e] famous for its fire-works, and on Saturday n[ight] display literally converted the gardens for half-an-hour into a piece of fairy-land. At times the illumination was so brilliant that every member of the Royal party could be seen from the remotest corner of the grounds far more distinctly than if the mid-day sun had been shining. It was now that the Shah was fairly surprised out of his Oriental imperturbability. The multitude of spectators upon whom he gazed—42,000 persons gathered in the spacious promenades overlooking the gardens—alone afforded a wonderful sight. But the Shah saw greater wonders than that. He touched a little button, and instantly, on a huge screen some 500 yards away, there appeared a brilliant design of the lion and the sun, set in a framework of revolving wheels, and flanked on each side by beautiful arabesque ornamentations. Presently the Princess was called upon to operate, and at her touch there appeared on the same screen a gigantic portrait of the Shah himself, staring at the original with eyes of fire. The Shah, it was observed, did not say much when the likeness of himself was still blazing out from the darkness of the night. He seemed, indeed, rather uncomfortable, and he was decidedly more at his ease when, being invited to press another button, he brought into view portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, both many times larger than life.

VISIT TO THE PREMIER.

The Shah, who arrived at Hatfield on Sunday (7th inst.) on a visit to the Premier, occupied Queen Elizabeth's room, which had been beautifully upholstered in Persian colours. The dinner party to meet him included the Prince of Wales' family, with the exception of the Princess Louise, Mr. Balfour, and Lords Hartington and Cross. On Monday morning his Majesty was driven through the park, the village of Hatfield, and the scented garden, accompanied by the Princess of Wales. A special train from London conveyed a large party who had been invited to meet his Majesty at luncheon, among them being Ambassadors and Ministers to the Court of St. James. The luncheon party numbered about one hundred. After the Shah had, in company with Lord Salisbury, viewed the deer in the Park, a garden party was given, at which about 2,000 persons were present. Nearly 3,000 guests were invited, and seven special trains conveyed them to Hatfield. While the marvellous shooting feats of Captain Fowler and his company were in progress, the son-in-law of the Shah, who desired to emulate the feats of Captain Fowler placed the lives of many of the guests in jeopardy until he was prevailed upon to give up the attempt. The Premier had to rescue from danger his favourite fox terrier, "Spot." The Shah evinced much interest in all he saw, especially the shooting.

JOKING IN THE CLUBS.

On Sunday afternoon, escorted by Lord de Ross and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the Shah, in accordance with his own desire, visited three of the most famous of English clubs. The first they called at was the Carlton Club. Chancing to observe the weighing-machine in the central hall, his Imperial Majesty said he would be weighed. This was done, and it was found that he scaled exactly 11st. 9lb., a card of his correct weight being given. The Shah was in high good humour, as, indeed (says the *Daily Telegraph*), he had been from first to last during his visit, his geniality and charm of manner far outstripping that of any of his suite. Turning to Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, he laughingly insisted on that gentleman getting himself weighed. Sir Henry, despite appearances, jocularly persisted that he was but a light or jockey weight, turning the scale under eight stone. Then the Shah and party went to the Reform Club, where they were received by Sir George Errington, who conducted them all over that institution. The Shah seemed to take great interest in all he saw in the place, especially admiring the library. Subsequently his Imperial Majesty and suite proceeded to the Senior United Service Club, where Sir Henry Ponsonby and Sir John Cowell became the sponsors and guides of the party. In the reading room an odd scene occurred. A member was observed asleep in an easy-chair. The Shah signalled not to awake the gentleman, the name of whom no one present seemed to know. His Imperial Majesty, smiling, stepped forward and picked up the evening paper which had fallen from the sleeper's hands. There was a pause, everybody wondering what next would happen, whilst the members and others present gathered about. Finally the Shah, looking at the paper, rustled it, and the gentleman awoke with a start, to find himself the cynosure of many eyes. The Shah bowed and handed him his newspaper, while the gentleman rubbed his optics, to make sure, no doubt, that he was awake. Sir H. Ponsonby said to him. "This is his Imperial Majesty the Shah," whereat the gentleman, who it was found was Colonel Millican, appeared more astonished than ever, and evidently not quite at the moment able to grasp the situation. "What were you reading that sent you to sleep?" said the Shah. "Oh," said Colonel Millican, "I suppose it was the weather." "No, it is not so bad as that," replied the Shah in French. "Have you been reading about me? Is that what has done it?" said his Imperial Majesty, laughing. "Well, yes, I have been reading the account of your re

[redacted] by bringing machines in order to
[redacted]t police were, and how easy it
[redacted] up if they were so minded.
[redacted]itedly) : My allegation is that these
[redacted]ced here by Le Caron with the
[redacted]on.
I regret that Mr. Davitt has depart-
[redacted] demeanour.
[redacted]feel very strongly upon it my Lord.
[redacted]: Yes, I can understand your feeling
[redacted] must take the proper course.
[redacted]n resumed his seat, and the incident
[redacted] the occasion of considerable excite-
[redacted]ded.
[redacted]Thursday, 11th instant, was asked for
[redacted]f certain cheques referred to in trac-
[redacted]que paid to Mr. Byrne, was recalled.
[redacted] bank pass-box, and among others the
[redacted] cheque which he gave in exchange
[redacted]que drawn by Egan and given to
[redacted]heque being on an Irish bank which
[redacted]ondon.
[redacted]ation the witness said he had cashed
[redacted] cheques for Byrne previously. Irish
[redacted]to call upon him at his office sometimes.
[redacted]. Biggar nor Mr. Parnell had ever done so.
[redacted]he witness) was connected with the executive of
[redacted] English Land League, but could not give any
[redacted]ticulars as to the money received, and the way it
[redacted]a disbursed. He could not suggest anyone who
would know ; and knew nothing about the books that
were kept.,

MORE OFFICIALS CALLED.

Mr. Ryan, Mayor of Cork, was recalled, and further cross-examined by Mr. Atkinson. Among other things he said that by virtue of his office of mayor he was an ex-officio member of the committee of the Land League. He knew nothing about the books of either League. He affirmed that the League endeavoured to prevent crime, but admitted that at one meeting of the League, at which he was present, the secretary read a letter from another branch announcing that they had offered a reward for the discovery of the perpetrator of an outrage, and remarked that the Government ought to be allowed to do their own police work, whereupon he (the witness) said, " Certainly, what have we to do with it ?"

Mr. Flood, Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Longford, gave it as his opinion that the League had not fostered crime. In answer to Mr. Davitt, he said crimes had been committed by landlords in Ireland. Asked by the Attorney-General what these crimes were, he said, " charging a man too much rent and putting him out unjustly." In reply to Mr. Reid, the witness said that in Longford the crime and intimidation increased proportionately with the increase of evictions.

Mr. J. Hammond, M.P. for Carlow ; Mr. Foley, Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Nenagh ; Mr. Robinson, of Kingstown Commissioners and member of the Dublin Corporation ; Mr. R. Sweeney, J.P., Ballyshannon ; and Mr. Hughes, miller, of Belfast, were called, and gave it as their opinion that the Land League did not encourage crime.

MR. CONDON.

Mr. P. J. Condon, M.P., was the next witness. He said he was a Fenian up to 1876, and afterwards was connected with the League. Every class of the community joined the Land and National Leagues. He founded the latter League, and found his business in Clonmel suffer in consequence. He was a butcher and cattle-dealer. He denied that he had ever connived at crime or outrage.

In cross-examination by Mr. Atkinson, the witness created some amusement by saying he first became acquainted with Kickham, the Fenian, at his funeral.

The court then adjourned for lunch.

In further cross-examination the witness denied the truth of the evidence of the *Times'* witness Mitchell, who swore that when he was boycotted he went to his (the witness's) shop, and had bought some meat when the witness took it off him. He declared that this was an entire fabrication.

In re-examination the witness said he believed the Carlton Club contributed £250 towards O'Donovan Rossa's election expenses in 1869.

The President observed that these statements should not be made without evidence.

A COMPREHENSIVE TAILOR.

Witnesses were then called from Ardagh and Crossmalina, with the object of proving that the man Macaulay, convicted of the Crossmalina conspiracy, was not a member of either of the League branches at those places. One of them, a man named Kelly created some amusement by remarking incidentally that he " could dress a man from the cradle to the grave." It turned out immediately afterwards that the witness was a tailor. A man named John McCarthy was also called in general denial of the evidence given by the witness Jago.

On resuming, the witness was cross-examined as to a statement he had made in a speech that the people of Tipperary should follow in the footsteps of O'Donovan Rossa, Mitchell, and Dillon. He said he did not mean that they should follow O'Donovan Rossa's dynamite policy ; but referred to O'Donovan Rossa when he was in Ireland.

Mr. Atkinson read a speech delivered by Mr. Healy, in which he commented on the award of £1,000 paid to Constable Leahy, who was injured at Mitchelstown, and said that if the man had been killed it would have cost them nothing. The witness said he was present at the meeting, but did not hear the speech, though he was sent to prison for it afterwards.

The cross-examination of this witness was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

It wanted yet forty minutes to the usual time of adjournment, and Mr. Reid announced that he had no more witnesses present. He was, in fact, nearly at the end of the case. He had two more witnesses to call, and Sir Charles had one or two to call to-morrow, and that he expected would finish their case.

The court was accordingly adjourned.

A DEMAND FOR PAPERS.

The day the mail left the Commissioners held their hundred and sixth sitting.

Sir Charles Russell said he had intended to call Mr. Soames to produce an account he promised to produce as to payments to witnesses, and all communications he had had with agents in America ; but he understood that proper notice had not been given, and he should have to postpone it.

The Attorney-General said he was not aware any such undertaking was given. Of course, it would have to be justified.

Sir Charles Russell said he would justify it. He formally called for the documents.

The President : That is the usual formality, what do you say ?

The Attorney-General said he could not produce the documents on such a request ; it must be justified.

Sir Charles Russell said he would justify it in Mr. Soames' examination.

Mr. Jonathan Hogg, publican of Dublin, was called by Sir Charles Russell and examined as to the Loyal and Patriotic Union. He knew nothing of the accounts of that Union. Houston was the secretary, and the witness heard in conversation of Houston's being in communication with Pigott and the *Times*. It was not discussed by the Union. He had never seen Pigott himself, and knew nothing of him personally. It was quite true, as stated by Houston, that the witness lent him £250 in connection with the payment for the letters bought from Pigott. He gave that money without the slightest idea of what it was for. He had previously lent him £60. He simply knew it was for some private purpose.

MR. SOAMES RECALLED.

Mr. Soames was next called. He said he had not prepared a list of payments made to witnesses. He made the offer to Mr. Reid, but Mr. Reid did not accept it. Since then some correspondence had passed between Mr. Reid and himself. Examined as to how he knew Le Caron would give evidence, the witness said he did not hear of him through any agent in America. He had had no correspondence with anyone in America about Le Caron. He first heard of Le Caron through Mr. Macdonald. No arrangement had been made with Le Caron as to remuneration, and nothing had been said on the subject. All that had been said on the subject had been through Mr. Anderson, who had been told that Le Caron would be provided for. The witness further denied that he was a party to Pigott visiting convicts in prison, and said he was not aware of it until a question was put in the House of Commons. He knew that Shannon visited James Mullett, P. W. Nelly, and Patrick Delaney.

THE Czar of Russia has sent the Archbishop of Cyprus a magnificent set of vestments, in recognition of his having officiated at the solemn Mass performed at the Russian Embassy in commemoration of the recent marriage in the Imperial Family. His Beatitude wore them for the first time at the Russian Embassy on Sunday morning, July 7, and later in the day at St. Sophia's Church, in the Moscow Road.

MAJOR DOYNE, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, now quartered at Newbridge, succeeded on Wednesday, 10th inst., in winning his match against time, in which he undertook to walk a mile, run a mile, and ride a mile within eighteen minutes. He had about a third of a minute to spare.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new materia specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE BALKAN STATES.

INFORMATION derived from various authentic sources enables the *Daily Telegraph* Vienna correspondent to state in the most positive manner that the pessimistic rumours which have been current for some time past are altogether without foundation. The danger of war has in no wise increased within the last few months. In competent circles the gloomy reports that have been circulated so industriously lately are said to be exclusively Bourse manœuvres. Neither the Emperor's speech nor Count Kalnoky's statements at the Parliamentary Delegations contained any thing that had not long been known at St. Petersburg as the views of the Austrian Sovereign and his Minister on Eastern affairs. There is no change for the worse in the general situation, either from a political or a military point of view.

It is stated that the allied Powers are trying to induce Turkey to throw in her lot with them in order to still further strengthen their position and isolate Russia. On the other hand, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on Sunday, says :—About two months ago I was able to make it known that secret negotiations had been going on for a considerable time between Russia and Turkey, the object being to extort from the Sultan a treaty which, under the deceptive title of a Treaty of Alliance and, later, of neutrality, was really intended to secure to Russia the command of the Dardanelles and, practically, suzerainty over Turkey. After a great deal of hesitation, the Porte finally rejected the overtures ; but the diplomatic failure did not deter Russia from returning to the prosecution of her long-cherished scheme of cajoling Turkey into a so-called alliance. I have received from Constantinople to-day information from a trustworthy source to the effect that the Russian diplomatists are again endeavouring by all available means to induce the Sultan to enter into an alliance with Russia, or at least to pledge himself to neutrality in case of war. In order to influence him in favour of the idea, no pains are spared to excite in his mind distrust of Austria, England, and Germany. Intrigues of this nature have been going on for some time past ; but as yet Russia has failed to gain her ends, thanks to the watchfulness of the Ambassadors of the three Powers. Nevertheless, Russia has not yet finally abandoned her object. It is probable that she will, as on former occasions, come forward with threats to intimidate Turkey, but it is equally probable that that resort will continue unavailing ; for, owing to the ample protection of the Bosphorus, fears of a dash by the Black Sea fleet upon Constantinople are no longer entertained.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, who speaks with authority, writes :—" The exact state of things with regard to the defence of Constantinople against the attacks from the Black Sea is that the Bosphorus has been made impassable by heavy forts now finished over and near the British Embassy at Therapia ; but the Russian attack, if made, would not be made through the Bosphorus, but by landing on the coast of the Black Sea not far from the Bosphorus and marching overland upon Constantinople. General von der Goltz has frequently urged upon the Porte the necessity of erecting iron forts upon the Belgian principle. Nothing, however, in this direction has yet been done, and Constantinople is open to attack, except for the presence of its garrison of 13,000 picked troops."

The *Times* Constantinople correspondent, writing on July 9, states that the Porte has received information from Belgrade that Servia is rapidly becoming the centre of Panslavist agitation, and of intrigues against Bulgarian tranquillity. The Zankovist partisans are being used with a view to bring about disturbances in Bulgaria, and provoke hostility between the two countries.

There is a remarkable difference between the sittings of the Austrian and those of the Hungarian Delegation. At the Plenary Sitting on Monday, 8th instant, of the former body, when a general debate on Count Kalnoky's foreign policy should have taken place, no one rose to speaks, and the Budget under consideration was accepted unanimously. On Tuesday, at the Plenary Sitting of the Hungarian Delegation, there was a very different spectacle. Even Dr. Max Falk, who moved the adoption of Count Kalnoky's Estimates, which would imply a vote of confidence in the Minister, did not omit to refer to the limits of patience which Austria has marked out for herself, not only in the Balkan States and particularly in Servia, but also vis-a-vis to a certain Great Power. Other members, among them Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the Moderate Opposition, Count Theodor Andrassy, who must not be confounded with Count Julius Andrassy, the ex-Foreign Minister, and M. Julius Horvath, a distinguished member of the Delegation, opposed a vote of confidence in Count Kalnoky's policy, which they declared was not sufficiently spirited. Nevertheless, they voted the Estimates without amendment. On one point alone (continues the *Standard's* correspondent) were the members of the Delegation unanimous—with regard to the alliance with Germany and Italy. So far as the relations of Austria with Italy are concerned, Signor Crispi's statements at Monday's sitting of the Italian Chamber have given general satisfaction, not only among the members of the Delegations, but also in the Vienna Press. Some of these journals urge the authorities to act with energy against certain parties and nationalities, which, by their action, must give offence either to Italy or Germany.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH ARMY BILL.

The Army Bill, modified by the Senate, came on for discussion on Monday, 8th inst., in the Chamber, and offered Monsignor Freppel the opportunity of making a speech which created some sensation. He questioned whether that Assembly had sufficient authority to decide questions concerning the interests of the nation, and whether its decision, if it took one, would not necessarily be appealed against to the coming Chamber. He added :—" Your law is a leap in the dark, in which the fortunes of the country may be lost. The real motive of that measure, which has caused such patriotic anxiety on the part of the generals who sit in the Upper Chamber, is to oblige the seminarists to spend a year in the barrack-room. That will be the last will and testament of this Chamber, and that testament will be annulled by the country."

The Reporter on the measure replied. He told the Bishop of Angers that the country was not confined within the limits of the Catholic Church. He defended the bill, which, he said, would increase the strength of the army by six hundred thousand men in ten years.

During the discussion of Article 23, which imposes military service on the seminarists, Monsignor Freppel proposed an amendment exempting them from all military duty during times of peace, and attaching them to the Ambulance Department in time of war.

M. de Freycinet replied that he did not contest the imperfections of Article 23 ; but the present moment was not one in which doctrinal considerations could be indulged in. The question was whether the bill, which had returned from the Senate to the Chamber, should or should not become law. If the Chamber rejected Article 23, the whole law would be lost, as there was not sufficient time to carry the measure again through the Senate. There were military reasons of the greatest moment for adopting the bill, which would add a million of men to the French Army. If the bill became law, from a military point of view, the Chamber would have been a great assembly, for it would have doubled the artillery forces, augmented the cavalry, improved the pay, and realised great reforms. Article 23 was then put to the vote, and adopted by 320 voices against 117. The debate was adjourned till Tuesday, when the five years' service system, or as much of it as was left by decrees which had gradually abolished it, was formally at an end, the Chamber, by a party vote of 336 to 170, agreeing to the bill as amended by the Senate.

Curiously enough, at the very sitting at which the army has been transformed, complaint was made of the weakness of the navy. Admiral Krantz, in reply, acknowledged that, as other nations had increased their navies, France must do the same, and said he had prepared a bill for expending 58,000,000f. in ship-building between this time and 1894. He had repeatedly urged this on his fellow Ministers as a minimum, but they had not devised the means of providing the money.

VIOLENT SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.

On July 11 the Chamber was again the scene of a riotous and unseemly disturbance. M. le Herisse, one of the Boulangist Deputies, began by calling upon the Minister of the Interior to explain the action of the authorities at Angouleme on June 9 and 10, when M. Laguerre and other Boulangists were arrested. After a few words of explanation from M. Constans, M. Laguerre took part in the debate, and it was from this moment that this disturbance began. M. Laguerre, who was called to order by President Meline, and directed to resume his seat, refused to leave the tribune, whereupon the sitting was suspended, and the galleries were cleared. Half an hour afterwards the sitting was resumed. M. Laguerre, however, still persisted in occupying the tribune, and eventually the Chamber passed upon him a vote of censure and temporary exclusion from the Chamber. M. Meline again putting on his hat and leaving the Chamber with the Boulangist deputy still in possession. One change in the Army Law which should not be overlooked is that it extends the age of liability to service in the Reserve from forty-five to fifty years. There will be three years in the active army instead of five, seven in the first Reserve instead of four, six in the second Reserve instead of five, and nine in the third Reserve instead of six. It was to this M. de Freycinet referred in saying that the army was increased from 2,000,000, to 3,000,000.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire has handed in the Boulanger indictment to the committee of nine appointed by the High Court of Justice, and the Committee has had a somewhat long discussion. As the indictment bears both on the commencement of an attempt to subvert the Government and on the irregular or illegal employment of War Office funds, the question was whether the first charge alone should be dealt with by the High Court, and whether the second, as a common law offence, should be referred to a court-martial. Four members were in favour of this separation, but the majority decided that the charges, as a whole, should be dealt with by the High Court.

The Paris correspondents have sent particulars of a charge made in the *Intransigeant* to the effect that the President of the Committee of the High Court had endeavoured to induce Colonel Vincent to accuse General Boulanger of having misappropriated some of the secret service money, while Minister for War. The paper also charges M. de Freycinet with having made a similar attempt. These accusations have been officially denied.

An independent authority says that Colonel Vincent only had one interview with M. Flourens, when the latter was at Quai d'Orsay, and that this was merely about a personal affair. The colonel, who is a native of Lorraine, wished to procure a passport in a great hurry for the purpose of visiting a sick relative. He asked M. Flourens to arrange the matter for him with the least possible delay, and, thanks to the energy of the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, he was able to start almost immediately. Meanwhile, however, the opponents of the Government are roundly denouncing a regime which, as they declare, yields to Germany all along the line. Colonel Vincent distinguished himself during the Franco-German war, and from 1882 to 1887 he was at the head of the Intelligence Department ; so it is now maintained by the adversaries of the Government that his removal to Algeria was tantamount to a disgrace. His name came up at the " Leipzig trials," and the Boulangists and Reactionaries continue to contend that he was sacrificed to German hatred. M. de Freycinet has received a telegram from Colonel Vincent announcing his departure from Algeria on Wednesday. He is expected in Paris to-day (Friday), and his arrival will be awaited with intense interest.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND EGYPT.

A Cairo telegram, of July 5, states that the negotiations with France concerning the conversion of the Egyptian Preference Debt are now considered here as altogether at an end. Baron Richthofen has gone to Germany on leave of absence, and Sir Edgar Vincent has telegraphed that he will leave London shortly on his return to Egypt, where he expects to arrive at the beginning of August.

The *Kolnische* (Berlin) makes the following remarks on the refusal of the French Government to agree to the conversion of the Egyptian Debt :—" The attempts of French statesmen to thwart the efforts of the English Government to reduce the interest on the Egyptian Loan—efforts in which the German member of the Committee of Control is deeply interested—is an evidence of the slight strain which now-a-days the adherents of the French Republic put on the mental capacities of their politicians. A reduction of the interest on the Egyptian Debt is exclusively in favour of Egypt. England is trying to do all in her power for that country, but will, of course, make no sacrifice herself. If, therefore, French statesmen demand the evacuation of Egypt by England before France will agree to any improvement in Egyptian finance, it follows that they will meet with the open ridicule of their English colleagues, while Egypt must continue to bear the cost of the curious diplomatic ability of the French nation."

DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY.

A formal protest against the decree of the 25th ult., cancelling the concession granted to the Delagoa Bay Railway Company, has been notified to the Minister of the Colonies on behalf of the Portuguese directors of the company, by an official of the Civil Tribunal, in pursuance of an order granted by the judge of the first judicial district of Lisbon. A general meeting of the company will be held at Lisbon shortly, and it is reported that a number of English shareholders will come to Lisbon to be present.

It is stated at Lisbon that the Delagoa Bay Railway Company is now endeavouring to avoid arbitration, unless the line be first placed again in its hands. From the declarations already made, it is clear—says the *Times'* correspondent at Lisbon—that Portugal will stand quietly, but firmly, upon what she believes to be her rights if the English Government adopt, at the instigation of the company, a different attitude from that taken hitherto which has been one of the strongest friendly interference that the limits of comity will allow. The Portuguese corvette, Alfonso da Albuquerque, is at present at Delagoa Bay, where two other vessels of the Mozambique Naval Division will shortly join her, in order to secure tranquility and protect the interests of the foreign residents.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* confirms the statement that German capital is largely invested in the Delagoa Railway. It says that 819 of the 2,000 shares of the company are in German hands.

News has been received at Lisbon announcing the arrival of two of Her Majesty's gunboats at Delagoa Bay and the exchange of friendly greetings between the British commanders and the Portuguese authorities on shore. At the closing sitting of the Portuguese Chamber of Peers the Premier positively declared that the Government had no connection with any financial combination, and that the action it had recently authorised at Delagoa Bay was solely in the interests of the colony.

THE CRONIN CASE.

JUDGE BAIN, at Winnipeg, in committing Martin Burke for extradition, on the 11th inst., said he must act in the same manner as if the prisoner had been brought before him, Mr. Bain (sitting as a Magistrate) charged with an indictable offence committed in Canada. Evidence sufficent to warrant a committal for trial in Canada was sufficient to justify remand for extradition. He added :—

" The new evidence heard is all circumstantial. It is not directly conclusive of guilt ; but it is evidence which, if I was trying a case before a jury, I could not withdraw from the jury, though I might have to caution the jury that it was questionable whether it was sufficient to convict. The prisoner's counsel suggests that the evidence must be such as would lead a Judge to charge the jury to convict. It seems to me that evidence giving a strong presumption of guilt is all that is necessary to commit a prisoner for trial, or to remand him for extradition.

After reviewing the evidence the Judge said it (to him) supplied such a strong presumption of guilt that he could not take upon himself the responsibility of setting the prisoner free—as he would do if he did not commit him. He therefore committed Burke to the nearest gaol, to await extradition, giving judgment immediately. As the full Court was sitting, he said, the question could be brought before it on *habeas corpus*. Burke was then removed to gaol. The United States Government has applied to the Department of Justice at Ottawa for the extradition, but the prisoner will be allowed 15 days for an appeal, and his surrender is not expected before August 1.

The weakness of the case presented at Winnipeg was that, while Burke was recognized as an inmate of Carlson-cottage, the prosecution failed to show that Dr. Cronin had entered the cottage. This link in the testimony, the Chicago police now say, can be supplied by Mrs. Carlson's daughter-in-law, who, while standing on the steps of an adjacent residence, on May 4, saw Cronin alight from the white-horse buggy and enter the cottage. She heard the door slammed, and then there were faint sounds of a struggle, and a cry for help reached her ears. Those sounds were smothered by the man remaining in the buggy, who maintained a continual yelling, and was whipping his horse, though it was docile. She then went indoors, and thought little more of the matter till the murder was revealed.

When Chancellor Tuley in the Court at Chicago refused Beggs's application for a writ of *habeas corpus* he suggested that the criminal court wherein the indictment had been found was the proper court to hear the application. Accordingly Beggs's counsel has made an application for the admission of Beggs to bail to Judge Horton, of that court, who fixed the hearing for to-morrow. The States attorney will oppose the application, and will state that he has evidence showing Beggs's complicity in the murder, and that if necessary, he will produce it to the court.

THE Government steamer Patrick is aground at Rangoon. She came in a few days ago and was tied up to the bank. The river fell during the night and the vessel was left stranded on the bank. The *Staden* made attempts to get her off, but unsuccessfully. The vessel is on the edge of the bank and secured by guy ropes to keep her from capsizing. The river has been steadily falling ever since. A party of workmen are expected from Mandalay to try and launch her again. The rains have been very scanty this year. High winds are now prevailing. The health of the district is good.

HELP FOR THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting on behalf of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India was held on Tuesday afternoon, July 9, at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided, and among those present were the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord Napier of Magdala, the Lady Mayoress, Sir Peter and Lady Lumsden, Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir M. E. Grant Duff and Lady Grant Duff, Sir William and Lady Muir, Sir George Bowen, Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P., and Colonel John Robertson (hon. secretary).

In opening the proceedings, the chairman read a letter received from Colonel Stanley Clarke, in which was expressed the regret felt by the Princess of Wales at her inability to be present at the meeting. Her Royal Highness continued to feel the utmost interest in the work of the association, and wished all success to the meeting. A letter of regret from Lord Northbrook, who expressed his entire approval of the aims of the association, and a telegram from Lord Brassey, detained on a House of Lords' Committee, were also read.

The Lord Mayor said it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to preside at a meeting having for its object the furtherance of such an admirable scheme as that with which they were now concerned. He felt sure it was one which would commend itself to the people of his country, who took the greatest possible interest in the welfare of Her Majesty's millions of subjects in India. Having undertaken the government of India, we in England were bound to do everything that lay in our power to promote the well-being of its people, and it was of paramount importance that nothing should be done to hurt their religious or social prejudices. Lord and Lady Dufferin had, during their stay in India, probably done more to advance the educational status, and generally to promote the happiness of the people there than anyone else. They had won affection and confidence there, as here, and he felt convinced that any recommendation they might make with regard to the amelioration of the condition in which Her Majesty's Indian subjects lived, would be received with the respect it deserved in this country. Personally, and speaking also on behalf of his fellow-citizens, he heartily wished success to the great philanthropic object that this association had in view.

Sir W. W. Hunter then at some length described the origin and aims of the association, which, he remarked, owed its existence to the direct initiative of Her Majesty, who, on Lady Dufferin's departure for India five years ago, personally commended the matter to her care. A nobler enterprise never emanated from a great ruler, and this splendid project of practical benevolence had had the effect of still further increasing the affection in which the Empress of India was held by her subjects. The sufferings of the Indian women, due to the customs of the country, which entirely debarred them from receiving treatment at the hands of English doctors, and due also to the ignorance and cruelty of the native dhais, or nurses, were found to be terrible ; and there could be no doubt that the lives of thousands of women and infants were yearly sacrificed which might have been saved by proper medical advice and attendance. This association was accordingly started under the direction of Lady Dufferin, with a view to the training of female doctors, and the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries, to be officered by women The appeal made in India had been loyally responded to, and the " Countess of Dufferin's Fund" had also received substantial help in this country, much good work having already been accomplished by its means. There were now throughout India twelve female hospitals and fifteen dispensaries, and 220 women were at the present time receiving medical education in India, to fit them for the work. Great results had already been achieved, and it was computed that 100,000 women and children would this year receive relief from the various hospitals and dispensaries started by the association. Increased funds were, however, urgently needed to carry on and extend the work. India had certainly done its share in respect to contributions ; and it was confidently believed that the committee in England would obtain at least the £1,000 annually required to complete the work in hand.

Sir Arthur Lyall, in describing the progress of the association in Northern India, said the undertaking was now fairly established and set going in that part of the country, and was already proving itself a scheme of the highest benevolence and the widest practical utility.

SIR M. E. Grant Duff, having briefly spoken on the subject of female medical education in Southern India, The Lord Mayor at this stage announced that the Drapers' Company had sent a donation of five hundred guineas. He ought to add that the Mercers, Company had also recently given a like sum, and that the Bakers' Company had on two occasions given considerable amounts. In addition they had received from the Princess of Wales fifty guineas, the Duke of Bedford fifty guineas, the Duchess of Badford fifty guineas, Baroness Burdett-Coutts fifty guineas, the Lady Mayoress £20, and other sums which would be acknowledged.

Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P., then made an earnest appeal for English support on behalf of the society. The lives of hundreds and thousands of women and children in India every year might be, and he hoped in the future would be, saved by the intervention of the association, which he commended to their sympathy. The new departure had been nobly responded to by the Princes, and those who were in happy circumstances in India ; but there was no middle-class there, and if the work of the society was to be more than a mere drop in the ocean, it must be to the generous people of this country that they must look for assistance and support, and thus they would send a message of friendship and of hope to the poor women of India.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for presiding and for granting the use of the Mansion House for the meeting, said there was no doubt that the mere fact of the Lord Mayor having been good enough to grant them the hospitality of the Mansion House, and to express his concurrence in the objects which they had in view, would have the most favourable effect in inducing the public at large to grant them its confidence and extend to them its support. (Hear, hear.) However ready his lordship might be to welcome whatever efforts tended to the amelioration of the condition of our fellow-subjects or to the removal of human distress, it was well known that he exercised these functions with a wise and just discrimination, and that consequently any society or aid to which he had given his countenance was certain to be placed on a sound foundation, and to be worked in accordance with healthy principles. He was glad to hear emphasised the beneficent effect which would undoubtedly be produced in India when it was known that the association had received the very generous support which the presence of so many influential persons implied. The people of India had always been ready to walk in those paths which were pointed out to them by the people of England, and they might take it as an assured fact that there never had been a more worthy object or plainer duty submitted to the consideration of our fellow-countrymen than the objects and duties which were suggested by the association. On behalf of Lady Landowne, who had consented to prosecute these efforts inaugurated by Lady Dufferin, he thanked the Lord Mayor and the meeting for the cordial support which had been extended to the society.

The Lord Mayor, in acknowledging the compliment, expressed the hope that Lady Dufferin might have every success in carrying out her beneficent objects.

The proceedings then terminated.

A LARGELY attended public meeting was held in Rangoon last week, for the purpose of inviting Prince Albert Victor to visit Burma. Mr. Norton, the President of the Municipality, was voted chairman. The following resolutions were put to the meeting, translated into Burmese and carried by acclamation :—First, that the meeting, having heard with pleasure of the intention of Prince Albert Victor to visit Her Majesty's eastern dominions during the ensuing cold season, respectfully beg His Royal Highness will be pleased to extend his visit to Burma, where he will be assured a loyal and hearty welcome from all classes and races. Second, that the chairman be requested to forward the foregoing resolution to the Chief Commissioner, requesting he will be good enough to communicate the wishes of this meeting to Prince Albert Victor through the proper channel. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated. Many Chinese and Burmans from the Upper Province were present.

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THE ROYAL GRANTS COMMITTEE.

THE nomination of the Selec Committee on Royal Grants was one of the principal subjects before the Commons on Tuesday, July 9th. Mr. W. H. Smith moved that the Committee should consist of 23 members, and Mr. Storey at once moved the adjournment of the debate on the ground that the names of the members to be proposed were only placed upon the paper at a quarter to twelve o'clock the previous night, and that therefore there had been no time to consider them. The motion for adjournment was seconded by Mr. Cossham, and, of course, resisted by Mr. W. H. Smith. Mr. Picton supported it on the ground that "hon. members were not all made of cast-iron, and they could not all sit up all night" to scrutinise ministerial proposals which came out late. On a division the motion for adjourning the debate was rejected by 233 votes to 80.

The fight was then recommenced on the question of the number of the Committee. Mr. Dillwyn moved as an amendment to Mr. Smith's original motion that the Committee should consist of 25 instead of 23 members, as he wished to add the names of Mr. Storey and Mr Hunter. He complained that the Committee was unfairly constituted, inasmuch as the Radical element in the House was not sufficiently represented upon it. Mr. Smith opposed the amendment, and maintained that this was not a party question, and said there were times when the House ought to "rise far above the divisions which separated its members into several camps."

Mr. Gladstone said there would be upon the Committee thirteen members on one side, and ten upon the other, and it was not possible under the circumstances to make a more fair and equitable distribution. After further discussion, Mr Dillwyn's amendment was rejected by 300 votes to 105.

SAMSON AND DELILAH.

Then an amusing series of discussions occurred on the nomination of the Committee men. Mr. Storey acted as leader and spokesman of the new Radical party, and whenever a name was proposed which he objected to, he rose and poured over it a stream of caustic criticism. The first name he found fault with was that of Sir Archibald Campbell. He was careful to point out that he bore no ill-will to Sir Archibald Campbell, and "had not even the pleasure of knowing the gentleman," but if Sir Archibald was proposed as representing Scottish opinion it was "not to him that the Scotch people would go for a representative. However, the House thought otherwise, and on a division Sir Archibald's name was retained by 304 votes to 86, the hon. baronet sturdily voting for himself. When the name of Mr. Chamberlain was proposed, Mr. Storey made another amusing attack, which derived additional piquancy from the fact that Mrs. Chamberlain was sitting in the ladies' gallery upstairs listening to every word of it. Mr. Storey "understood that this was to be a representative Committee," but Mr. Chamberlain "represented nothing and nobody, except himself." "Like Samson, he had been shorn of his Radical locks—shorn of his Radical strength—and had been delivered by Delilah into the hands of the Philistines." When the House went off to paroxysms of laughter over this it seemed suddenly to strike Mr. Storey that his reference to Delilah, punctuated as it were by recent matrimonial arrangements, was liable to misconstruction, so he hastened to explain that the Delilah he refered to was Mr. Jesse Collings—an explanation that the House, declining to be rolled of its joke only received with fresh, but this time incredulous, laughter. The House again declined to make the change, and retained Mr. Chamberlain's name by 299 votes to 95.

The Select Committee on Royal Grants met on Wednesday, and chose Mr. W. H. Smith as chairman. The only member absent was Mr. Parnell.

MR. MORLEY ON "THE PRINCE TRADE."

Mr. John Morley addressed a great gathering of miners on Durham race course on Saturday, July 13, and after speaking of the nomination of a Committee to inquire into royalty rents as a great boon, said he would like to say a word about a very particular kind of royalty rent which at that moment was engaging the attention of the House of Commons. Now, he was against giving Princes more than their due ; but he was equally, as a Radical, bound to give them not less than their due. (Hear, hear.) They would all, he supposed, sternly and resolutely oppose the distribution of important military and naval commands with any special favour to the royal family. But at the same time, whether the trade of a Prince was a good trade or a bad trade—(laughter)—it was not a trade that he envied any man having to carry on. Whether it was a good trade or a bad trade, however, they must admit that the Prince of Wales pursued his calling of Prince as well as any of them who were miners, or as any of his friends who were members of Parliament ; and he said the world would be a much smoother place if all miners and members of Parliament did their work with the same good-nature and the same commonsense, the same right mindedness, and the same sense of public duty, as the Prince of Wales did. (Cheers.) Still, that did not prevent them looking at the question before them perfectly, fairly, and freely. While it might be right to provide for the children of the Sovereign, he was not prepared for an extension of these grants to the grandchildren of the Sovereign. There might be a possible exception in favour of the eldest son of the heir-apparent. That would be examined. But, as at present advised, he declared he could not see—supposing that the Civil List at the beginning of the reign was properly and adequately considered—how they could extend the principle. There was something humiliating to the Crown and something irritating to the people in those individual grants, and he hoped that whatever result this Committee might have, it would at least have the result of settling once for all and definitely the principle upon which the royal family, in all its branches, was or was not to be provided for.

THE LATE JOHN BRIGHT AND INDIA.

AN address from the Northbrook Indian Club was presented on Friday, July 5, to Mr. Albert Bright M. P., condoling with the relations of the late John Bright, and especially referring to the great interest he had always taken in India. The presentation was made in one of the committee-rooms of the House of Lords by the Earl of Northbrook, as president of the club, and a small deputation of the committee. Signed by the Prince of Wales, as patron of the club, and, as members, by all living ex-Viceroys, the Earl of Northbrook, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Lytton, and the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, and including amongst the signatories the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Kimberley, Viscount Cranbrook, ex-Secretaries of State for India ; Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson, formerly Governors of Indian Provinces ; Sir J. Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor, and others, many members of the Council both in India and in this country, and by representatives of all races and creeds in India, resident in London, and others, such as Sir E. Bradford, Sir O. T. Burne, and Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, the address is not only a touching proof of the unique position held by the late Mr. Bright in the affections of his fellow-countrymen in all parts of the empire, but it affords no small evidence of the strength and growth of that common sympathy among all classes and races of the empire, which it was one of the objects of John Bright's life to inculcate and encourage. The document forms a valuable possession for the family, and must be considered one of the most signal tributes yet offered to the great public services of the deceased statesman.

THE publication of the Ommanney Note the in Crawford Blue-book, remarks the *Pioneer*, may perhaps cause attention to be directed to the manner in which the State papers sent from this country are edited in the India Office before being laid before Parliament. . . . . The Afghan Blue-books issued during and after the war of 1878-80 contained most confidential matter which it was very undesirable to let the Russian Government become acquainted with. It remains to this day in evidence against the English Government, and the St. Petersburg Foreign Office are known to have studied it with peculiar interest. The editing of all blue-books should be carefully carried out, or serious mischief may hereafter follow the careless publication of papers which should be considered confidential in the fullest meaning of the term.

THE list of subscriptions and donations received by the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund for the first half of 1889 amounts to Rs. 5,580. The most conspicious and encouraging contribution was that of the native ladies of Bara Banki, amounting to no less than 2,290 rupees The contribution from the Punjab branch amounted to 511 rupees, nearly twice as much as from any other branch. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne subscribed each Rs. 250 and Mr. Esther Combe gave Rs. 600.

AN inquiry has been carried out regarding the behaviour of the 10th Madras Infantry in the Gungaw district some months ago, when the posts were evacuated without sufficient cause. The case is now before the authorities at Army head-quarters.

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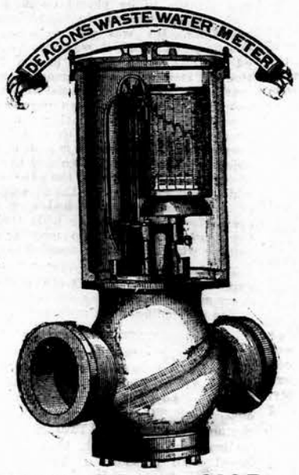

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